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REPRESENTATIVE ADDRESSES UN ECONOMIC COMMISSION

AU011049 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Tirana, 1 Apr (ATA) -- The 37th session of the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe held its proceedings in Geneva these days. Attending was also a delegation of our country. Speaking of the point of the agenda on the economic situation in Europe, the Albanian representative Kujtim Hysenaj said among others:

The economic and financial crisis which has already engulfed the overwhelming majority of the countries of Europe and the world and which in several cases has led to grave political crisis, is the most eloquent and the most concrete expression of the deepening of the exacerbation of the general crisis of capitalism. It is being accompanied more and more by the aggravation of inter-imperialist contradictions, in particular between the two superpowers, the United States of America and the Soviet Union, which under the disguise of the preservation of the equilibrium, are intensifying the armament race.

The fast rate increase of unemployment, the rise two to three times of the prices of the commodities, the increase of the percentage of inflation and other such manifestations, are the clearest expressions of the deepening of the economic and financial crisis that reigns in Europe and in the world. A straightforward expression of this crisis is also the plunging into debts and the heading towards the economic bankruptcy of several countries.

The concentration and the further internationalisation of capital, the extension of the activity of multi-national companies and the immeasurable increase of the expenditures for armaments have been and remain among others a telling blow to the present-day world economy. This crisis has been aggravated still more, especially in Europe, by the policy of closed markets implemented by the superpowers, the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union and, the measures they have taken and are taking to impose unjust economic and trade agreements on others.

Speaking at the 8th congress of the PLA on the economic situation in the world, the leader of the Albanian people, Comrade Enver Hoxha stressed among others, "If we were to make a general characterisation of present-day capitalist and revisionist world economy we would say that it is in a state of stagnation which is more and more degrading the internal social relations and the relations between states. What stands out most obviously is the intersifications of a general attack on the standard of living and the rights of the working people.

The peoples and countries of Europe, just as all the other peoples and countries of the world, are witnessing and are ever more heavily experiencing the burden and the consequences of the crisis and the economic and imperialist expansion of the two superpowers and world capital.

Further on, after speaking of the achievements of our people in different fields of life during 1981, he said that these victories and the tasks for the future are another indicator showing the strength and stability of socialist economy of the P.S.R. of Albania, which is characterized by a sound stability and clear prospects of development, which successfully copes with the imperialist-revisionist pressure and blockade and negative influence imposed by the grave crisis that has gripped the capitalist-revisionist world.

The experience of our country shows that a country, though small in size and backward, if it mobilizes all the internal forces, opposes the foreign interferences and control, has all the possibilities to ensure an independent economic and political development.

During the period between the two sessions of the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe, the Peoples Socialist Republic of Albania has extended its trade relations with an ever growing number of states, always basing itself on the principles of equality, non-interference in the internal affairs and mutual benefit. Relying on these basis, our country will develop also in the future the trade exchanges with the other countries. It has been and is for the normal and free development of balanced trade, freed from discriminations against and other restricting measures, against unequal relations in the trade exchanges, against the manipulation of prices and other machinations.

In conclusion he stressed that the Albanian people have mobilized all their physical and mental energies to carry onward the uninterrupted development of economy, relying completely on their own forces, on the basis of the deepening of the industrialisation of the country and the strengthening and the intensification of agriculture, the development of technical-scientific revolution, in order to guarantee the constant elevation of their well-being and to further strengthen the defence capacity of the socialist homeland.

SHISHMANOV COMMENTARY ON U.S. NUCLEAR STRATEGY

AU142039 Sofia BTA in English 1833 GMT 14 Apr 82

[BTA observer Dimitur Shishmanov commentary: "Mounting Opposition Against President Reagan's Nuclear Strategy"]

[Text] Sofia, 14 Apr (BTA) -- The head of the US delegation at the Geneva negotiations on limiting the nuclear medium-range missiles in Europe, Mr Paul Nitze, declared himself against the idea of NATO not using nuclear weapon first.

Although this statement has been made in a newspaper article, it expresses the stand of the main American representative at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva and consequently the official US stand. Mr Paul Nitze is, in fact, reaffirming that in Geneva the USA is not striving after reaching an agreement because sticking to the thesis of delivering a first nuclear blow presupposes the failure of the Geneva negotiations, the gaining of nuclear superiority and the establishment of a nuclear potential necessary for this aim. And it is this very aim the plan the USA has decided to fulfill at any cost serves: a deployment of new systems of US nuclear medium-range missiles in Europe.

It is Mr Nitze's phrase for striking a first nuclear blow on the part of NATO against the Soviet Union that draws the attention. It is clear to everybody that the word goes about a nuclear blow on the party of the United States. This is the next in a series affirmation of the US strategy for a nuclear war, "limited" in Europe and waged on behalf of the NATO allies and at their expense with the hope that in this way the inevitable nuclear counter-blow will be diverted from the territory of the USA.

Mr Paul Nitze's article is in practice a reply to the reserved attitude of the West European NATO allies towards this US strategy for nuclear war on the European Continent which is dangerous for Europe.

It is a reply also to the new wave of anti-war movement which is being flooding Western Europe these days, crosses the ocean and rushes in the very United States - a movement which is firmly against the nuclear superarmament, for freezing the deployment of nuclear weapons in Europe.

Mr Paul Nitze answers not only the Western Europeans but he also enters into polemics with outstanding US politicians and numerous senators and members of the House of the Representatives who also insist on reaching an agreement on freezing the nuclear missiles, on rejecting the strategy for delivering the first nuclear blow and on conducting serious negotiations in Geneva.

But Mr Nitze's article is a weak and undergrounded reply to a well grounded opposition which is mounting against President Reagan's nuclear strategy and policy, dangerous for Europe, the USA and the world.

Actually the fact that Mr Paul Nitze disputes with the Western European and US adherents of the idea that NATO should not use nuclear weapons first speaks that this idea is gaining strong positions. Maybe the hopes of the millions of the Western Europeans and Americans that this idea will force the USA to start serious negotiations in Geneva, are not in vain.

FILIPOV, SFRY ECONOMICS OFFICIAL HOLD MEETING

AU142025 Sofia BTA in English 1838 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Sofia, 14 Apr (BTA) -- Bulgaria and Yugoslavia are attaching great importance to the new forms of economic cooperation. They include industrial cooperation and specialization, the joint entry to third countries' markets.

This was emphasized, today during a talk between Mr Grisha Filipov, Bulgaria's chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Mr Imer Pulja, federal secretary for the market and general economic affairs of Yugoslavia. The guest is staying here in connection with the 18th session of the Bulgaro-Yugoslav Commission on Economic, Trade and Techno-Sceintific Cooperation. A great number of fields were discussed in which there are possibilities for such cooperation. Mr Imer Pulja emphasized that a lasting extending of the economic relations can be achieved on the basis of long-term agreements.

Today a protocol was signed on the work of the 18th session of the bilateral economic commission. Mr Imer Pulja told journalists that his country's government was attaching special importance to the development of economic cooperation with the neighbouring countries, with the socialist countries including Bulgaria. He emphasized that Yugoslav-Bulgarian economic cooperation meets with the two peoples' interests. The fields where, in his view, there exists possibilities for establishing new ties and extending the existing ones, are mechanical engineering, electronics, electrical engineering, the ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy and shipbuilding. The guest stressed that here he could become convinced in the fruitful results of applying the new economic mechanism in this country.

FILIPOV MEETS SOVIET RAILWAYS MINISTER

AU141934 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Ivan Pavlovskiy, USSR minister of railways. During the meeting, which took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, the state of transportation relations between the two countries was discussed and a positive evaluation was made of the results of cooperation in the transportation sector.

Opportunities for intensifying integration processes in the transportation sector, improving passenger and ferryboat transportation, introducing new technological methods and expanding and intensifying scientific-technical cooperation were discussed in connection with the new tasks stemming from the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and the 26th CPSU Congress.

Comrade Grisha Filipov was briefed on the joint preparations for a comprehensive program on expanding and intensifying cooperation in the transportation sector between Bulgaria and the USSR until 1990 and in the future. He was also briefed on the tasks stemming from the general scheme on specialization and production sharing in the field of material production existing between the two countries. Questions pertaining to the fulfillment of the transportation plan between Bulgaria and the USSR for the 1982 period were also discussed.

Protocol Signed

AU141953 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] A short while ago Vasil Tsanov, minister of transportation, and Ivan Pavlovskiy, USSR minister of railroads, signed a protocol on the results of the joint session held between the delegations of the two ministries.

After the signing of the document Minister Vasil Tsanov stated as follows:

[Begin recording] We are exceptionally pleased that we discussed with Ivan Grigoriyevich all strategic problems of crucial importance pertaining to the development of our railroad transportation sector, problems which guarantee the further implementation of freight transportation between our two countries. Once again, during the visit of the USSR minister of railroads, we were able to feel the fraternal assistance of the Soviet people in all problems and needs of our country, the assistance in the development of our railroad transportation.

We are satisfied with the documents signed on the basic principles of protocol to solve certain questions in this year's plan fulfillment and particularly in regards to certain all-round, general problems concerning the introduction of technical progress between our two countries. [end recording]

Minister Ivan Pavlovskiy, leader of the Soviet delegation, stated as follows: [Begin recording in Russian fading into Bulgarian translation] We just signed a protocol on the expansion and intensification of transportation relations between the USSR and Bulgaria. This document which we signed and the measures adopted create all prerequisites so that the program mapped out may be successfully implemented. We have discussed a number of other questions which pertain to our joint work and to further improvement in the utilization of the Varna-Ilichovsk ferryboat connection, transport on the Danube River and others. We have also adopted special measures aimed at improving and accelerating transport of seasonal freight.

KUBADINSKI ADDRESSES FATHERLAND FRONT PLENUM

AU142017 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Summary] An expanded plenum of the Fatherland Front Central Council Presidium was held in Sofia today at the National Assembly building.

Questions connected with the further development and consolidation of the Bulgarian family were discussed. Comrades Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Tanchev, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Misho Mishev, deputy chairmen of the State Council and Council of Ministers, members of the State Council and of the government, as well as numerous public figures, attended the plenum.

"Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the Fatherland Front Central Council and BCP Central Committee Politburo member, delivered an introductory address on the accountability report in which he pointed out the considerable work accomplished in the last few years in implementing party tasks pertaining to the enhancement of the family's role and in perfecting its main functions -- the raising and education of children."

Comrade Pencho Kubadinski stressed in closing his address:

[Begin recording] "The Fatherland Front Central Council Presidium expresses confidence that the important problems of the contemporary Bulgarian family and of its further consolidation and development will find an ever-growing public response and will occupy an adequate place in the work of public organs, in the work of public organizations and movements, of creative unions, in cultural institutions, and among the media. The task now is to hold talks, to encourage a dialogue within every family, with every family, with each member of the family and with every worker's collective in order to increase the contribution of all the links in our political system for achieving the great goal -- the increase of our population's growth and the development of a many-sided and harmoniously developed socialist individual." [end recording]

Comrades Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee; Georgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council; Academician Radoy Popivanov, minister of national health; Academician Angel Balevski, chairman of the Academy of Sciences, and other public figures spoke on the same subject. "The session of the plenum, after hearing the evaluations and conclusions of the report and approving them and the proposals and recommendations contained in the speaker's statements, adopted a decision aimed at further increasing the birth rate and population in our country, pointing out the importance of the family in our public life."

CHNOUPEK ADDRESSES FEDERAL ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES

LD142232 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] The Foreign Committees of the Chamber of the People and the Chamber of the Nations of the Federal Assembly met in Prague today to discuss the main questions of Czechoslovak foreign policy and foreign trade. Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek delivered a report on the current international situation. He highly praised the USSR's peace policy which is decisively contributing to the fact that world peace has lasted for 37 years. He also briefed the deputies on the implementation of the demanding tasks which the 16th party congress gave to Czechoslovak foreign policy. He paid special attention to Czechoslovakia's share in the socialist countries' coordinated effort aimed at averting the danger of war, at maintaining and further developing the process of relaxation of international tension and at achieving progress in disarmament and military detente.

HUSAK RECEIVES USSR ENVOY FOR 'CORDIAL' TALK

LD141604 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received Aleksandr Botvin, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia, in Prague today. In the course of their cordial and friendly conversation they discussed some questions of mutual cooperation between the two fraternal parties and countries.

KAPEK MEETS WITH USSR'S SKACHKOV 14 APRIL

LD141334 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Semen Skachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, met the builders of the Prague underground today. He acquainted himself with the progress of work on the "V1" line at the Moskevska Station construction site.

Semen Skachkov was then received by Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the party city committee in Prague. He valued the personal contribution of Comrade Skachkov which has been manifested since 1970 by dealing with key problems of the underground construction as well as in the form of (supply of experts) and continuous supplies of good quality technical equipment and material. Antonin Kapek said that the Prague underground construction is an example of good cooperation and quality for the whole Czechoslovak building industry.

HOFFMANN PRESENTS AWARDS TO TV OFFICIALS

LD142032 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Excerpt] On the occasion of the 10th All-Trade Union Congress, 135 comrades, selfless and active officials of the revolutionary trade union movement for many years, received state and the highest trade union distinctions in Prague today. The distinctions were presented to them by Karel Hoffmann, chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions. Present at the festive ceremony was a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee headed by Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the party Central Committee, and a delegation of Soviet trade unions headed by Stepan Shalayev, chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions.

HOFFMANN ADDRESSES BULGARIAN TU CONGRESS

AU132053 Prague PRACE in Czech 9 Apr 82 p 2

[Speech by Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the CSSR's Central Council of Trade Unions, delivered at the Ninth Bulgarian Trade Union Congress in Sofia on 8 April]

[Text] Comrade delegates, dear Bulgarian friends, esteemed guests.

We have accepted with pleasure the invitation to attend your congress, which is an important event in the life and work of Bulgarian trade unionists.

Our delegation is bringing you cordial greetings from the Council of Central Trade Unions [URO] and from the entire CSSR Revolutionary Trade Union Movement [ROH]. We are glad that we can, in a comradely manner, congratulate you, and through you all the Bulgarian working people on your outstanding work results.

With great joy we heard the Central Committee report delivered by Comrade Dyulgerov, which furnishes the evidence of the results of socialist construction achieved under the leadership of the BCP, and of the growing authority of the Bulgarian trade unions. We sincerely rejoice over your successes, which are an important contribution to the reinforcement of the strength of the entire socialist community.

In less than a week in Prague, The summit deliberations of Czechoslovak trade unionists will also begin -- the 10th All-Trade Union Congress, which our working people will welcome with new work pledges, with the development of socialist competition, and which the trade unionists will welcome with a critical and self-critical assessment of their activity and determination to ever more effectively carry out their irreplaceable role in socialist society.

The Czechoslovak trade unionists fully support the CPCZ's economic and social policy, whose objective is to maintain and improve the achieved standard of living of the population also under the considerably more difficult external and internal conditions. ROH members are actively participating in the management and expansion of production, in the realization of social policy, in all-round care for the working people, in educational activities in the spirit of socialism, in cooperation with and active support for the revolutionary, progressive, democratic and peace forces in the world.

The Czechoslovak and Bulgarian people are united by common goals, by fraternal relations with the people of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and by the current tasks of construction. We are united by friendship, which has its historical roots in the ancient past, and which has been steeled and reinforced in the struggle against capitalism and facism. Great sons of our nations -- Klement Gottwald and Georgi Dimsitrov, whose 100th birthday we both will celebrate this year -- have further strengthened and deepened these ties with their personal contribution at the time we chose the path of socialist construction.

Abiding by the legacies of Klement Gottwald and Georgi Dimitrov, loyal to the profound traditions of our nations' firm friendship, in accordance with the efforts of the communist parties of our countries, we are ready to further deepen mutual cooperation and friendly ties between the workers class and the other working people of Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria. That will be our joint contribution to the further cooperation among the socialist countries, to the common course of all progressive and peace-loving forces in the world.

Our work for the benefit of the workers class and the other working people can be fully successful only in conditions of peace. The Czechoslovak working people resolutely condemn the orientation of imperialism and in particular that of the Reagan government toward aggravating international tension, toward feverish armament, toward upsetting the unity of the countries of the socialist community.

Therefore, we unequivocally agree with the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. We are expressing our support for the new peace proposals voiced by Comrade Brezhnev at the recent Soviet Trade Union Congress. These are clear and concrete steps aimed at disarmament, peaceful coexistence, cooperation and they affirm the Soviet Union's permanent efforts to maintain peace. Therefore, we welcome and support the peace appeal of the 17th Soviet Trade Union Congress to the working people and trade unions of the whole world.

The Czechoslovak trade unions fully identify with the conclusions of the 10th WFTU Congress in Havana and with its defense of the vital interests of the working people, with its appeal for unity, for the struggle for peace. The course and the results of this most representative forum in the history of the international trade union movement have convincingly shown the necessity and the practicability [realnost] of the common struggle for disarmament, for the relaxation of international tension and peace.

The CSSR trade unionists will actively fulfill the principles of proletarian internationalism, develop international class solidarity and contribute to the WFTU activity, to the common course of all world trade union organizations.

Esteemed comrades, in the name of the ROH and in the name of the Czechoslovak working people, we wish full success for your deliberations and new successes and for the Bulgarian trade unionists in the construction of socialism in your beautiful country.

Long live the friendship between the working people of Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria and may it further strengthen!

May the action unity of the international trade union movement in the struggle for social progress and peace throughout the world be further asserted!

HUSAK CONGRATULATES KIM IL-SONG ON BIRTHDAY

LD141614 Prague CTK in English 1509 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Prague, 14 Apr (CTK) -- General secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and President Gustav Husak sent a telegram of congratulations to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on his 70th birthday.

The telegram said that the Czechoslovak working people will always remember Kim Il-song's heroism which he had shown in the fight against U.S. imperialism and in restoration and construction of his socialist country. They also appreciate the activity of the Korean working people in the fulfilling of the 2nd Seven-Year Plan.

The telegram further stressed that the working people of Czechoslovakia highly appreciate the ties of friendship and cooperation linking the peoples of the two countries, and are convinced they will continue to deepen them to the benefit of socialism and world peace.

Bilak, Korcak at Reception

LD142210 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] A reception in honor of the 70th birthday of Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and president of the DPRK, was given in Prague today by Riu Hyo-zun, DPRK ambassador in Czechoslovakia. It was attended by members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Vasil Bilak and Josef Korcak, Secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee Jan Fojtik, Deputy Federal Premier Karol Laco and other representatives of our political and public life. Also present were members of the Prague diplomatic corps. The reception was conducted in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CSSR'S FOJTIK MEETS CEMA ECONOMIC JOURNALISTS

LD141856 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] A festive meeting commemorating the 25th anniversary of the foundation of HOSPODARSKE NOVINY, an economic weekly of the CPCZ Central Committee, was held in Prague today. It was attended by Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, by department heads of the CPCZ Central Committee and other guests. Representatives of fraternal economic journals of the CEMA member-states were also present. Comrade Fojtik presented the Order of Labor to Rudolf Kostka, HOSPODARSKE NOVINY editor in chief.

At the suggestion of the CPCZ Central Committee, the president of the republic awarded the high state distinction to the collective of the editorial board for their successful help in implementing the party's economic policy.

In the morning Comrade Jan Fojtik had a discussion with the representatives of economic journals and papers from the USSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, the Mongolian People's Republic, the GDR, Poland and Yugoslavia on the topical tasks of socialist countries' economic propaganda, on the propaganda of the socialist economic integration and on mutual cooperation between fraternal editorial boards.

PROTOCOL ON LONG-TERM TRADE SIGNED WITH SYRIA

AU131848 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Apr 82 p 1

[CTK report: "Czechoslovak-Syrian Negotiations Concluded; Documents on Cooperation Signed in the Hrzan Palace"]

[Text] Prague, 9 Apr (CTK) -- Negotiations on economic cooperation between the CSSR and the Syrian Arab Republic were concluded today in the Hrzan Palace in Prague. The CSSR delegation to the talks was led by Rudolf Rohlicek, CSSE deputy premier; the delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic was headed by 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, deputy premier for economic affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic.

In conclusion the representatives of the two countries signed documents summing up the results of the negotiations -- the agreement between the planning bodies of the CSSR and the Syrian Arab Republic; the protocol on the long-term trade agreement between the governments of the CSSR and the Syrian Arab Republic for 1982-83; the working program on dispatching Czechoslovak experts to the Syrian Arab Republic and on accepting Syrian trainees in the CSSR during 1982-83; and the protocol on the second session of the Czechoslovak-Syrian mixed committee.

The protocol includes the statement that a number of specific possibilities and prerequisites exist for further expanding cooperation between the CSSR and the Syrian Arab Republic in the economic, trade and scientific-technical spheres. Bilateral interest is expressed in deepening mutual economic relations and in collaborating in culture and medical care. When signing the concluding documents, the heads of the two delegations stressed that the development of cooperation between states with different social systems contributes to an understanding between the peoples and to consolidating mankind's prospects for peace.

On the same day the Syrain guests were received by Svatopluk Potac, CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission.

COMMUNIQUE ON DANISH COMMUNISTS' VISIT REPORTED

AU131432 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Apr 82 pp 1, 2

["(Z)"-signed report: "Jointly In the Battle For Peace; Communique On The Danish Communist Party's Visit To The CSSR"]

[Text] Prague, 9 Apr -- A delegation of the Communist Party of Denmark, led by its chairman Joergen Jensen, visited the CSSR on 5-9 April at the CPCZ Central Committee's invitation.

The delegation members further included Joern Christensen, Central Committee secretary of the Communist Party of Denmark; Knud Andersen, Central Committee member of the Communist Party of Denmark; and Torgen Holm Jorgensen and Rita Sorensen, Central Committee candidate members of the Communist Party of Denmark.

The negotiations with the delegation of the Communist Party of Denmark were headed by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary. The members of the CPCZ's delegation included Vasil Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary; Michal Stefanak, CPCZ Central Committee candidate member and deputy head of CPCZ Central Committee department; and Radoslav Klein, CPCZ Central Committee deputy department head.

The delegation of the Communist Party of Denmark met Viliam Kozik, secretary of the Central Council of Trade Unions. It was interested in trade union work in the CSSR, and exchanged opinions on the possibilities of further developing cooperation between the trade union organizations of the two countries.

The delegation of the Communist Party of Denmark visited the East Slovak region. Joergen Jensen spoke at a working people's rally in the heavy engineering works national enterprise in Kosice; the delegation visited the Perin unified cooperative farm and acquainted itself with other aspects of building socialism in the East Slovak region.

The negotiations of the two fraternal parties' delegations were held in an atmosphere of traditional friendship and international solidarity.

The two delegations informed each other about the two parties' activities and about the situation in their countries.

The delegation of the Communist Party of Denmark expressed high appreciation [oceneni] of the successes achieved under the CPCZ's leadership in building socialism in the CSSR.

The CPCZ delegation paid great tribute [uzani] to the work of Danish communists who are striving to improve the social position of the Danish workers class on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. It appraised the active contribution of the Communist Party of Denmark to the development of the peace movement in Western Europe, which is striving to avert the NATO plans for deploying American medium-range nuclear missiles and neutron and chemical arms in Western Europe, and the plans for further strengthening the U.S. military activity in this part of the world, which have enhanced the danger of unleashing a thermo-nulcear war. In this connection it was stressed that the CPCZ fully supports the efforts of the Communist Party of Denmark, aimed at establishing a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic countries.

The two parties regard it as an important task to win all progressive forces of the world for a joint battle to maintain and develop the policy of international detente and to avert the endeavors of international imperialism -- headed by the United States and aimed at stepping up feverish armament so as to acquire military supremacy and extort the socialist countries from a position of strength and, through direct intervention and aggression, at suppressing the longings of the peoples of the world for independence, freedom and democracy. The delegations of the two parties spoke in favor of continuing all constructive international negotiations, in order to halt the arms race, achieve military detente and eliminate the most serious hotbeds of tension and war in the world. These neogitations must proceed from the principle of ensuring equal security for all participants, as envisaged by a number of peace proposals and initiatives submitted by the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community.

The delegations devoted great attention to matters of further developing the international communist and workers movement. The two delegations judge that the current serious situation in the world demands a strengthened unity and cohesion of communist and workers parties in the joint battle for peace, socialism and national independence.

The two delegations positively appraised the level of mutual relations between the two fraternal parties, which are developing on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

At the conclusion of the stay of the delegation of the Communist Party of Denmark in the CSSR, a protocol on cooperation between the CPCZ and the Communist Party of Denmark in 1982-83 was signed. This Friday, the delegation of the Communist Party of Denmark was seen off at Ruzyne Airport by Vasil Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary; and by Michal Stefanak, deputy head of the CPCZ Central Committee International Affairs Department.

HUSAK RECEIVES NORWEGIAN CP LEADER KLEVEN

LD141414 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received in Prague today, in the presence of Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee, Hans Kleven, chairman of the Communist Party of Norway. In a comradely and friendly talk they briefed each other on the activity of the two parties, on the main issues of the current international situation and on topical issues of the international communist and workers' movement.

Comrade Gustav Husak briefed the guest on the current targets of the party and on the results achieved by our people in the process of fulfillment of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress. Comrade Hans Kleven informed Comrade Gustav Husak about the struggle of Norwegian communists for the rights of the working people of Norway and against the military plans of imperialism. The two sides firmly condemned the policy of the reactionary forces -- above all that of the United States -- the purpose of which is to half the progressive and democratic development in the world.

CATALAN CP LEADER CRITICIZES EUROCOMMUNISM

LD150850 Prague CTK in English 0815 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Prague, 15 Apr (CTK) -- The political program of the party of Catalan communists is a "definitive return to a truly communist line", the party's chairman Pere Ardiaca has said in an interview carried by RUDE PRAVO today.

The party of Catalan communists was recently founded at the decision of most members of the Unified Socialist Party of Catalonia, and Pere Ardiaca was elected its chairman last Monday.

Pere Ardiaca specified: "The Unified Socialist Party of Catalonia has, under the influence of 'Eurocommunist' trends, been in recent years ever more proving to be faithless to its revolutionary traditions. The party practically degenerated. Most members were at a loss with Eurocommunist influences, but gradually began to respond to them and united their forces."

This process was in evidence at the party's fifth congress in 1981, and the number of those who understood the present point in the Spanish communist movement was rising in the past year. The result was the foundation of the new party which will really defend the interests of the popular masses and fight for their social and national demands and against the capitalist system in Catalonia and the whole of Spain, he said.

At the fifth congress, "we criticized the Eurocommunist degeneration of the party and came to understand the need to found another party to be the real heir and follower of the best revolutionary traditions of the origianl Unified Socialist Party of Catalonia," Pere Ardiaca continued.

The political program of the party is "a definitive return to the truly communist line. In the first place, we want to hold talks in the spirit of solidarity with other communist parties, particularly the communist parties of the socialist countries. We have set ourselves the target to turn the present Spanish society into a society going along the road of socialist transformations... We shall struggle to unite all left-wing forces in the country on the basis of a minimum program, a program of struggle against the Spanish financial oligarchy, against the vestiges of Francoism still existent in Spain. We must struggle against all this if we want a real change which would give the people a real share in power and rule. We are convinced that it is not enough to rectify the errors of capitalism in Spain, that social relations must be changed from their very foundations," he said.

"We shall try to make the Communist Party a real vanguard and leader of the working class of Catalonia. When we say Catalonia, we do not take it only in this national framework, but we think of all nationalities living in Spain," Pere Ardiaca concluded.

RUDE PRAVO REVIEWS EAST, WEST MBFR POSITIONS

AU132040 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Apr 82 p 7

[Vitezslav Havlicek commentary in the column "Note": "Who Is Hampering The Vienna Negotiations?"]

[Text] As we informed our readers this Friday, yet another round of negotiations on reducing the strength of the armed forces and armaments in central Europe has ended in Vienna. It was primarily characterized by a significant, new initiative from the socialist countries, submitted on behalf of the GDR, the Polish People's Republic, the USSR and the CSSR this February by the Polish delegation. It contains all that is needed for achieving specific results in the negotiations. It assumes that, in the first phase, the Soviet Union would reduce its land forces in central Europe by 20,000 men and the United States by 13,000. After the completion of the two phases, the numerical troop strengths of neither side should total more than 900,000 men. The proposal carefully balances the security interests of all states represented in the Vienna negotiations.

Nevertheless, the representatives of the socialist countries never did hear a constructive answer, even at the concluding session. On the contrary: The procedural proposals voiced on behalf of the NATO countries by the U.S. representative are a step backward. They concern organizational matters instead of dealing with the specific agreement proposal, on which the Warsaw Pact countries have met their basic partners more than halfway on the basis of the many years of negotiations in Vienna.

Even in the latest, the 26th round of the Vienna negotiations, the NATO countries' representatives did not say what they are really willing to do to reduce the armed forces and armaments. Instead of constructive work on the wording [zneni] of the agreement, instead of a businesslike statement of opinion on the proposal submitted, they are repeatedly watering down the course of negotiations and trying to reduce the significance of the socialist countries' peace initiative.

At the same time one must not overlook the indications of differences in the individual NATO countries' approaches. Some of them are obviously beginning to realize -- and this was also reflected in the 26th round of the Vienna negotiations -- that the leading NATO circles' efforts toward a constant growth in military potential contradicts Europe's interests.

Undoubtedly this also reflects the mass upsurge of the peace movement in Western Europe and the persevering aversion of the West European public to the new American guided missiles, to the procrastinations that are being ruthlessly pushed through by the American side against the interests of consolidating peace and security in Europe.

SINDERMANN, MOZAMBIQUE PARLIAMENTARIANS MEET

LD142300 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2125 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Maputo, 14 Apr (ADN) -- GDR and Mozambique parliamentarians met on Wednesday in Namaacha, 75 kilometers west of Maputo. In the first holiday home for Mozambique working people, members of the GDR People's Chamber delegation led by Horst Sindermann, the president of the People's Chamber, met members of the district assembly. Among the key tasks facing the local assemblies are mobilizing the people to achieve planned tasks, solving supply problems and improving health care. As the district has a 130-kilometer border with South Africa and Swaziland, special importance is attached to the Defense and Security Committee, Deputy Cesar Chale said.

Horst Sindermann stressed the great interst of his delegation in the experience of Mozambique assemblies. Deputies must always know what problems face the population so that they can work for their solution, he said. In the afternoon the People's Chamber delegation visited the Frelimo school in Manaacha, attended by children of meritorious fighters of the liberation movement and the revolution.

Reception for Sindermann

LD141424 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1142 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Maputo, 14 Apr (ADN) -- The GDR and the People's Republic of Mozambique agree on questions about the struggle for peace, the independence of the people and against racism and apartheid, stated Horst Sindemann, president of the GDR People's Chamber, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of State at a reception given in honor of the People's Chamber delegation in Maputo yesterday evening.

In his toast he stressed: Decisive in the worldwide struggle is the proclamation of the active will to peace by the people themselves and the union of all peace-loving forces. Sindermann quoted Leonid Brezhnev's announcement of the unilateral moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons in the European part of the Soviet Union as the latest example of specific steps for safeguarding peace.

At the reception Marcelino dos Santos, secretary of the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Frelimo Central Committee, said that the defense of world peace and peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems is one of the basic principles of the People's Republic of Mozambique. The steady and planned development of our society and the building of socialism require our energy to be concentrated on the important economic and social tasks, require dedication to work and require peace and internal security, he said. The People's Republic of Mozambique greatly values the GDR's contribution to the liberation of the peoples, democracy, world peace and socialism, Dos Santos stated.

FISCHER APPEALS TO UN TO SAVE ANC MEMBERS

LD141936 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1816 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Berlin, 14 Apr (ADN) -- The GDR condemns the murderous plans of the apartheid regime against the three patriots in South Africa and demands their immediate release. This is contained in a letter from GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer to the secretary general of the United Nations, Javier Perez de Cuellar. The UN secretary general had passed on to the minister the text of the UN Security Council resolution passed on 9 April this year in which there is an appeal to all states to save those members of the African National Congress sentenced to death: Ncimbiti Johnson Lubisi, Petrus Tsepo Mshigo and Naphtali Manana.

In his letter Oskar Fischer welcomed the adoption of the Security Council resolution and writes: "The people and Government of the GDR protest most strongly the murderous plans of the racist regime." The GDR will "do everything in its power, in keeping with its policy of active solidarity with the struggle of the South African people for freedom and human rights, to save the lives of the freedom fighters."

LE FIGARO PREDICTS CLAMP ON PACIFIST MOVEMENT

PM141533 Paris LE FIGARO in French 6 Apr 82 p 4

[Jean-Paul Picaper dispatch: "Pacifism Repressed in GDR"]

[Text] Berlin -- The GDR authorities' tolerance of "their" peace movement is over. The wearing of the "Beat Sword into Plowshares" badge -- the emblem of those opposed to war -- is now regarded by the authorities "as the expression of a mentality hostile to the state and proof of membership in an illegal political association." The way in which that information was conveyed was not official: It was conveyed verbally during talks between Klaus Gysi, state secretary for religious affairs, Johannes Hempel, Saxony's protestant bishop, and Kurt Domsch, president of the protestant churches. Nonetheless, the wording of the ban heralds the use of repression.

Young people wearing the badge on their sleeves may be expelled from school before receiving the higher education certificate or from apprentice centers or universities. On orders from the police they will immediately have to remove that symbol, inspired by the prophet Isaiah who advocated beating weapons into plowshares -- a symbol which nonetheless inspired a statute given to the United Nations by the Soviet Union.

Mr Gysi had started that about-turn last summer by verbally declaring that the "social peace service" requested by young GDR Christians was "unconstitutional." The Lutheran Church which had backed the anti-war demonstrations at Holy Cross Church and Our Lady of Dresden Church commemorating the bombing of the city by the Anglo-American Allies in February 1945, admitted in a statement read from the pulpit, that it is "not capable of protecting those wearing the badge." The authorities probably started this "war of symbols" in view of the fascination exerted by Solidarity's white and red badge in Poland. The Eastern Bloc police are studying their mass psychology manuals. They also see an FRG in which badges, handbills and adhesive labels are abundant and are rallying supporters of the same cause.

Indeed, for fear of contamination, the regime has started to fill a breach it had helped to make in the direction of the West. It has not, however, given up pursuing a campaign for peace...for external use, without fear of inconsistency. For instance, a colonel in the People's Army wrote in GDR communist youth organ JUNGE WELT a few days ago: "Our fundamental idea is that the choice of a military career is the highest choice for peace."

"Petit Bourgeois Nostalgia"

At the same time the East-West conference of writers for peace which met in East Berlin in December under the patronage of three GDR academies linked with their Soviet sisters, is continuing intensively in the West. On 24 May from the Hague, it will stage the congress of writers for peace which will officially unite with the American peace movement. This was recently announced in Bonn by Ingeborg Drewitz, leader of that movement, whose name openly heads an address from East Berlin. These appeals to American pacifism are behind a diplomatic initiative by Moscow and its allies in favor of negotiations and addressed to Washington: "global" level and "regional" level (Europe and the Caribbean Central America).

The requirements of high-level politics, therefore, tend to contradict internal instructions for speeding up armament. A few days ago the LEIPZIGER VOLKSZEITUNG attacked the Western peace movement, writing that "its importance must not be overestimated." That "social-reforming, and Christian-pacifist" movement, that local communist party newspaper writes, expresses "the nostalgia for peace felt by petit bourgeois sections of society who have not yet understood the secret of the origin of wars." East Berlin cultural organ WELTBUEHNE wrote that the -- pacifist -- idea that one of the two partners should take the first step toward disarmament is "completely false."

That was the idea recently propounded in East Berlin during a lecture to senior cadres of the East German party by Saarbruecken Mayor Oskar Lafontaine who belongs to the leftist and pacifist faction of the FRG's SPD.

This tougher attitude can also be explained by the desire to prepare public opinion for new legislation on military service submitted to the GDR's People's Chamber. The new conscription law legalizes obligatory preliminary military training for young people. It stipulates normal military service for women between the ages of 18 and 50 in case of mobilization. Women, previously, could only be compelled to serve in health, technical or special units. Finally, that law legitimizes the use of weapons as the last resort against people on the GDR-FRG border and the Berlin Wall. The order to fire on fugitives without warning had been confidential.

None of that is likely to improve relations with the churches at the very time when Mr Honecker was trying to achieve more flexible relations, pursued since 6 March 1978, between the party and the churches by advocating chairmanship of the "Luther committee." That committee, comprising dignitaries from the party and the protestant church is to organize the 500th world anniversary of the founder of the reformation in 1983. Equally embarrassing is the ban on Western journalists reporting the GDR protestant synods, one of which, the Saxony Synod, was calling for a reduction in Soviet SS-20 missiles and armored regiments.

SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE 1982 MAY DAY SLOGANS

AU081820 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Apr 82 p 1

["Slogans of the SED Central Committee for 1 May 1982"]

[Text] 1 -- Long live May Day, the fighting day of the international workers class!
2 -- Under the banner of Marxism-Leninism -- for peace and socialism!
3 -- In tested unity of party and people further forward on the course of the 10th SED Congress!
4 -- Everything for the well-being of the people and for peace!
5 -- The stronger socialism, the more secure peace!
6 -- Safeguarding of peace -- most important task of our time!
7 -- Greetings and thanks to all working people, the builders of socialism in the GDR!
8 -- All energy for consolidating the worker-peasant power!
9 -- In the tested alliance of the national front, for our socialist fatherland, the GDR!
10 -- Unshakable fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union -- foundation of our successful path!
11 -- Our full support for the Soviet Union's proposal for disarmament and peace!
12 -- We greet the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries!
13 -- For firm unity and cohesion of the community of socialist states!
14 -- Under the leadership of the SED -- everything for implementing the main tasks in its unity of economic and social policy!
15 -- High performance growth through rising labor productivity, effectiveness and quality -- everything for the well-being of the people and for peace!
16 -- Long live the FDGB!
17 -- The 10th FDGB Congress, high performances in socialist competition for implementing our economic and social policy!
18 -- To work, learn and live in a socialist manner -- a point of honor for the working collectives!

19 -- All energy for the scientific-technical progress in the service of the people!
20 -- Researchers, designers and technologists! With top performances at the drawing board and in the laboratory to high economic effectiveness and quality!
21 -- Microelectronics, robot technology and new technologies -- the prerequisite for an accelerated increase of labor productivity!
22 -- Higher refinement of raw materials and materials -- the key to greater effectiveness of work!
23 -- Innovaters and inventors! Your ideas and creative solutions for a high increase in the efficiency of our economy!
24 -- Through consistent intensification and comprehensive rationalization, a better input-output ratio!
25 -- Lowering of production input and cost -- a requirement of socialist management!
26 -- Working people! "Quality Product From the GDR" -- trade mark of our efficiency!
27 -- Through close linking of science and production more high-quality consumer goods!
28 -- Construction workers! Implement the housing construction program with high effectiveness and quality!
29 -- Cooperative peasants! Workers in agriculture! For the well-being of the people -- produce better and cheaper on every field, in every stable! Forward to the 12th Peasants Congress!
30 -- Our course for the 1980's -- reliable supply of the people with foodstuffs, and of industry with raw materials, through higher performances, quality and effectiveness in the fields and in the stables!
31 -- Working people in trade! Reliable supply of the people -- your contribution to strengthening socialism!
32 -- Health and social service workers! Exemplary care for the citizens -- contribution to implementing the sociopolitical program!
33 -- Working people in transportation and communications! Struggle for higher effectiveness, for reducing energy consumption in transportation!
34 -- Scientists! Students! The highest standards in teaching, research and studying in the service of our socialist society!
35 -- Teachers and parents! The communist education of the youth -- our common concern!
36 -- Writers and artists! Enrich our socialist national culture with new works!
37 -- Athletes! Accomplish high achievements in the "'83 Spartakiad and Sports Festival Relay Race"!
38 -- Girls and boys! Strengthen the FDJ -- the militant reserve of the party!
39 -- FDJ members! Stand your test in fulfilling the "FDJ assignment 10th party congress"!
40 -- Young and Thaelmann pioneers! With good results in the "Pioneer Expedition -- always prepared" forward to the seventh Pioneer meeting in Dresden!
41 -- The knowledge and action of women for socialism and peace, for the happiness of the children and the well-being of the people!
42 -- With new deeds in the citizens' initiative: "Beautify our cities and villages -- join in"!
43 -- Members of the National People's Army and the GDR border troops! Jointly with the comrades in arms -- for high fighting strength and combat readiness!
44 -- Members of the protection and security organs! With high revolutionary vigilance all energy for the reliable protection of the worker-peasant power!
45 -- Members of the combat groups of the workers class! Protect our socialist fatherland through exemplary performances and high readiness for action!
46 -- Halt the adventurist imperialist confrontation course -- jointly with all peace forces against the NATO missile decision!
47 -- Put an end to the imperialist intensifed armament! Europe must not become a Euroshima!
48 -- Solidarity and fraternal militant greetings to the communist and workers parties all over the world!
49 -- Long live and strengthen the unity of action of the international workers class in the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism!

50 -- Greetings to the DKP, which consistently struggles for peace, work, social security and democratic progress in the FRG!
51 -- Greetings to the SEW which courageously struggles for the interests of the West Berlin working people, for peace and progress!
52 -- Our fraternal solidarity goes to Socialist Cuba!
53 -- Our solidarity greetings to the people of Nicaragua!
54 -- Our fraternal greetings to, and our solidarity with, the heroic peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea!
55 -- Solidarity support to the people of Afghanistan in the struggle for defending its revolution!
56 -- Solidarity greetings to the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and of all other liberated countries which are advancing on the path of national independence and of social progress!
57 -- Solidarity support to the liberation struggle of the peoples in Namibia and South Africa!
58 -- Solidarity with the Arab peoples and the PLO in their struggle against imperialism, for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East!
59 -- Solidarity with the peoples of Latin America who are struggling against imperialism and reaction!
60 -- Our solidarity greetings to the fighting peoples of El Salvador and Guatemala!
61 -- We demand freedom for all communists and patriots imprisoned by the reaction!
62 -- Long live proletarian internationalism!

HAGER, OFFICIALS MEET NICARAGUAN MINISTER

LD132146 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1600 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Berlin, 13 Apr (ADN) -- Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, has received Father Ernesto Cardenal, minister of culture of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua, for a cordial talk in the SED Central Committee building in Berlin. Kurt Hager welcomed Ernesto Cardenal as a well-known poet and revolutionary who fought passionately against the Somoza dictatorship and who is playing an important role in the construction of a new society in Nicaragua that is free from exploitation and oppression.

The guest from Nicaragua reaffirmed the readiness of his people to defend their achievements against the continuous attacks and threats by imperialism and against internal counterrevolution. Ernesto Cardenal stressed that Nicaragua is interested in a peaceful international policy and in good-neighborly cooperation with the states of Central America.

Also present at the meeting were the GDR minister of culture, Hans-Joachim Hoffmann, the head of the Culture Department at the SED Central Committee Frau Ursula Ragwitz and Nicaraguan Ambassador to the GDR Dr Alvaro Ramirez Gonzalez.

At the Ministry of Culture there was an exchange of views on the tasks of art and culture in the class struggle and in the construction of the socialist society.

This morning the guest inspected the state border at the Brandenburg Gate during his visit to Berlin and laid a wreath at the memorial to the victims of fascism and militarism in the Unter Den Linden.

In Berlin and then in the Leipzig and Dresden Bezirk, Ernesto Cardenal and his accompanying delegation will acquaint themselves with the fostering of the cultural heritage in the GDR and with the achievements of socialist cultural and art policy. They will also meet cultural workers and artists for talks and to exchange experiences.

DOHLUS RECEIVES VISITING PZPR DELEGATION

LD141830 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1602 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Berlin, 14 Apr (ADN) -- Horst Dohlus, SED Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee, today received a delegation of the PZPR Central Auditing Commission, headed by its chairman, Kazimierz Morawski. The delegation is acquainting itself during its fact-finding visit with the activity of the SED Central Auditing Commission and of the Magdeburg Bezirk and Kreis Auditing Commissions.

The two sides agreed in their assessment that the latest official friendship visit by the Polish party and state delegation is a significant contribution to the strengthening of the fraternal cooperation between the SED and the PZPR.

During the friendly meeting, Horst Dohlus told his Polish guests about the manifold initiatives and the high willingness of SED members and of all workers to contribute to the implementation of the popular policy of the 10th party congress. He stressed that the efforts at all-round strengthening of the GDR, particularly at increasing its rate of economic growth, are at the same time aimed at making an important contribution toward security peace, and achieving disarmament and the control of arms.

With reference to the experiences of the SED, Horst Dohlus stressed the significance of the constant raising of the leading role of the Marxist-Leninist party in socialist society. The party elections in the local organizations strengthened the fighting positions of members and of workers' collectives for fulfilling demanding tasks, and deepened the relationship of trust between workers and party. The responsible work by kreis executives and their close, trusting relations with the local organizations, make a decisive contribution to communists being led into the struggle and to all workers being firmly rallied round the party.

KHOMEYNI THANKS HONECKER FOR CONGRATULATIONS

AU141113 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- In a message to the SED Central Committee general secretary and the GDR STate Council chairman, Ayatollah Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni has expressed his thanks for the congratulations on the Iranian New Year which Erich Honecker sent on behalf of the GDR people. Khomeyni's message states:

I confirm the receipt of your message of congratulations on new year for which I thank you. I pray to God the almighty to liberate all suppressed and indigent peoples of the world from the domination of the suppressors, in particular America, which wants to annex the entire world.

APPOINTMENT OF CATHOLIC PRELATES ANNOUNCED

AU141310 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 Apr 82 p 9

[MTI report: "Appointment of Catholic Prelates"]

[Text] Pope John Paul II has appointed Dr Laszlo Paskai, diocesan bishop of Veszprem, as archbishop coadjutor of Kalocsa -- with the right to succeed the archbishop of Kalocsa; titular bishop Dr Gyula Szakos as diocesan bishop of Szekesfehervar; theology professor Dr Jozsef Szendi as titular bishop and papal nuncio of Vesxprem; theology rector Dr Gyorgy Poka as titular bishop and coadjutor of Szombathely; and titular abbot Dr Gellert Belon as titular bishop and coadjutor of Pecs. In addition, in view of his age, accepting his resignation, he relieved of his position Imre Kisberk, diocesan bishop of Szekesfehervar.

On the basis of statutory decree No 22 of 1957, the Presidential Council has approved the appointments and the release in advance.

MILITARY EXERCISE WITH SOVIET TROOPS BEGINS

LD142054 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] In accordance with the yearly training plans, a joint (?field) command exercise has begun in Hungary with the participation of the Soviet and Hungarian commands. The exercise is led by Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty.

SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR ECONOMIC TALKS

LD142120 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Soviet Deputy Premier Nikolay Talyzin has arrived in Budapest. The cochairman of the Hungarian-Soviet Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Committee is holding talks with his Hungarian colleague Deputy Premier Jozsel Marjai on the development of economic cooperation and the expansion of trade. Minister of Agriculture Valentin Vesyats and Minister of Light Industry Nikolay Tarasov are accompanying Nikolay Talyzin.

RISES IN PRICES FOR FUELS; ALLOWANCES INCREASED

LD142024 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Excerpt] In our detailed report we first say which prices will rise as of tomorrow.

The national Materials and Price Control Board, on the basis of authorization received from the Council of Ministers, will raise the consumers' price of energy, with the exception of electrical energy, as of tomorrow. The explanation of this is that the consumers' prices substantially differ from the producers' prices which have increased in the past years. For this reason, on the one hand there has been a need for very heavy subsidies for their maintenance, and on the other hand there has not been adequate incentive for the economical utilization of energy.

The average rise of the consumers' price of energy is 25 percent, but the increase differs in individual fuels and energy services.

The price of coal will increase on average by 15 percent. Within this, there are several types of coal whose price will remain unchanged -- for instance, ajka or (?balinka) dice coal and the oroszlany brown breeze [rozsdas dara]. The price of better quality coals, however, will increase more than average -- for instance, the GDR briquette by 18 percent -- from 101 forints to 119 forints 20 fillers. The price of the dorogi briquette rises by 23 percent -- from 60 forints 90 fillers to 75 forints 20 fillers.

These prices are valid at the Budapest railway station, but, because of the differing transport costs, as hitherto, the price can be lower or higher than this in the individual counties.

The discount prices announced in the campaign remain valid for the reduced-rate fuel coupons -- that is, the establishments are obligated to give out coal at the old price in exchange for these as long as the campaign lasts.

The consumers' price of coke will rise on average by 25 percent, but here too the increase differs according to type. The 8 forint discount per quintal for centrally heated houses which are heated by coke stops simultaneously with the price rise.

The price of firewood will rise on average by 30 percent. Within this, there will be variations depending on the place of service and the scale of processing.

The price of piped gas supplies and liquified gas will increase by 10 percent. The gas per cubic meter continues to differ, depending on the heat value and according to settlement, but the scale of the rise is identical everywhere. In Budapest, the new price of municipal gas will be 1 forint 14 fillers and that of natural gas 2 forints 22 fillers.

The price of district heating will also rise. As of tomorrow, 5 forints 40 fillers -- that is, 30 percent more -- must be paid for it per cubic meter of air. There will be an increase by 90 fillers per cubic meter for (?district) hot water; this is not quite 10 percent.

Similarly, as of tomorrow more must be paid for the transport of coal, wood and liquified gas to the house. This will rise on the average by 15 percent.

Taking into account the opinion of the National Trade Union Council, the government has decreed that, to ease the additional burdens arising from the present price rises, as of this April those pensions and producers' cooperative allowances established before 1971 must be supplemented by 50 forints. The allowances for relatives based on these will also be supplemented.

The pension of the disabled unable to work will also be supplemented by 50 forints monthly, as will the spouse's allowance of those who otherwise do not receive a supplement, the personal allowance of the blind and the monetary allowances of disabled servicemen and their relatives who get no other allowances. One person is entitled to supplement on only one legal title. The 50 forints monthly will be delivered in the line of duty without special request to all those who are entitled to it, effective this month.

The Prices Office also announced today that as of tomorrow the consumers' price of edible salt will increase by 50 percent, because of price rises on the world market over the past several years.

SARLOS AT RECEPTION FOR KIM IL-SONG BIRTHDAY

LD141844 Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Budapest, 14 Apr (MTI) -- On occasion of the 70th birthday of Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kim Yong-sun, ambassador to Budapest of the DPR of Korea, gave a reception on Wednesday at the embassy.

The reception was attended by Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary-general of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, Imre Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council, Janos Berecz, head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the HSWP Central Committee, Vencel Hazi, deputy foriegn minister, as well as numerous representatives of political, economic, social and cultural life. Also present were several leaders and members of the diplomatic missions in Budapest.

POLITBURO MEETS, PLANS EIGHTH PLENUM FOR 22 APR

LD150902 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Yesterday the PZPR Central Committee Politburo examined material concerning the shaping of a patriotic movement based on a national accord, taking into account the experiences of the national unity front [FJN] and the contents and forms of activity of the civic committees on national rebirth.

The Politburo stated that the PZPR upholds the patriotic idea of national accord and will continue to act to implement it as a basis for partner-like constructive relations with all social forces which recognize the superiority of the interests of the socialist state. It was stressed that the principles for creating and developing the patriotic movement, and its organizational forms will depend on the agreement of all forces which accept this idea. The concept of the movement is directed at extricating the country from the crisis and at stabilizing and successfully developing Poland. This is the way the PZPR expresses its conception of this movement, which is also shared by the United Peasant Party [ZSL] and the Democratic Party [SD] and numerous community organizations and organizations of various milieu.

The Politburo stressed that in creating the structural model of this future movement, a state of social awareness as well as other factors, including the differentiation [zroznicowanie] of world outlook and ideology of the Polish nation and the objectively existing differences of interests of various strata and groups, should be taken into account.

The Politburo stated that the progressing stabilization of the country is creating conditions conducive to the implementation of an accord, which the ninth extraordinary party congress had emphasized. It was pointed out at the same time that there are still destructive forces who are against the accord and who are sowing unrest.

It was stated that the achievements of the civic committees on national rebirth are an example of components of an extremely valuable patriotic movement arising from the rank-and-file, a patriotic movement whose model and structure (?are being determined) by representatives of the community and whose conditions of activity will be jointly worked out.

It was recognized that the party should devote attention to those most vital issues at all levels of the party and in the organizations of all milieu.

In examing these issues the following took part: Roman Malinowski, chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee; Edward Kowalczyk, chairman of the SD Central Committee; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State; Stanislaw Gucwa, speaker of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic. They had been invited to take part by the Politburo.

In connection with the 37th victory anniversary which falls on 9 May, the Politburo has instructed that actions be taken which will recall and stress the contribution of the Polish nation to the victory over Hitlerite fascism, the participation of Poles on all the fronts of World War II, and, in particular, the significance of the joint struggle of the Soviet Army and the Polish People's Army and its decisive influence on the political and territorial shaping of post-war Poland as well as the unity of ideas and brotherhood-in-arms between the armies of the Warsaw Pact.

The material of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Army on the celebrations of the 300th anniversary of the relief [odsiecz] of Vienna was examined. The importance was recognized of taking actions which will commemorate with dignity the anniversary of an event which has gone down in the history of our nation as a glorious and significant one.

The Politburo acquainted itself with materials for the Eighth Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee and decided to convene the plenary session of the Central Committee on 22 April of this year.

SEJM CONSTITUTIONAL COMMITTEE HOLDS FIRST SESSION

LD142046 Warsaw PAP in English 2004 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Apr (PAP) -- The Sejm Committee for Constitutional Responsibility held its first working session today. The committee was appointed at the latest Sejm session following the enactment of the law on the Tribunal of State. It is chaired by Sejm Deputy Zdzislaw Czeszejko-Sochacki.

The committee, which will give initial opinion on every motion for a person to be brought to account before the Tribunal of State, placed with the Sejm Presidium, is empowered to hear testimonies from witnesses and experts and demand presentation of files and documents by state and social institutions. Equally, the committee is authorized to ask the prosecutor general or the Supreme Control Chamber to carry out investigative procedures to clarify definite circumstances of the given case. Finally, the committee is empowered to pass a resolution requesting the Sejm to bring to constitutional accountability the given person or recommend that the procedure be dropped. The final decision lies with the Sejm.

It was emphasized during deliberations that the Tribunal of State is called upon to rule on constitutional responsibility, covering cases of violation of the Constitution or other laws. But penal liability for violation of penal laws can be considered by the Tribunal of State only as a complementary procedure, said Deputy Czeszejko-Sochacki. The tribunal of state is not meant to be a court for the select few whom it would exempt from the general rule on penal liability, but a special court to rule on constitutional responsibility. In the event of cases where the dividing line between constitutional and penal responsibility is obscure, the tribunal of state may decide to give its verdict jointly on the case.

PZPR CONFERENCE: TUS SHOULD CARRY OUT PARTY TASKS

LD141640 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1405 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] A discussion of the tasks and place of trade unions in a socialist state cannot be conducted in a sensible way if the principles of the functioning of other elements of the social system are not being examined at the same time. Concepts which take as their basis the complete independence of the trade union movement are basically idealistic and therefore sterile. There is no trade union in the world which is fully independent of political parties and other organizations and institutions. Thus, a fundamental issue is to resolve consciously what the relationship is to be between a reborn trade union movement in Poland and the PZPR, which has a guiding role in our community and a leading role in the state.

It is precisely this subject that is dominating a conference devoted to the future of the trade union movement which is taking place today. The conference has been organized by the Institute of Party Studies of the Higher School of Social Sciences at the PZPR Central Committee. It is being attended by scholars, political activists and a large group of trade union activists, the latter of whom are contributing to the discussion the realism which arises out of rich practical experience.

At the outset the view was strongly evident that although trade unions do not constitute political organizations, they must not be politically indifferent and deal only with social questions, shunning active participation in the process of improving the sociopolitical system.

In order to properly fulfill their role as a representative of the interests of their members, trade unions ought to preserve organizational independence and self-government and at the same time not only recognize the leading role of the party in the political sphere but also participate in fulfilling the tasks stemming from its program.

On the other hand, trade unions ought to be fully independent of the administration, since this independence will secure for them the position of partner, which is essential in the contacts and disputes concerning workers issues.

As was stressed in reports and statements in the discussion, the activity of trade unions must not, however, be confined even to the assidious performance of the function of protecting workers' interests, coparticipation in the management of the economy and to the shaping of social relations in enterprises. Trade unions ought to become true social organizations which will carry out the function of social control.

OZDOWSKI CHAIRS ANTISPECULATION COMMISSION

LD142308 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] An assessment of the retail system of rationed goods and of the effectiveness of the activities to prevent breaches in this system was the main subject today of a session of the Central Commission for Combatting Speculation. Vice Premier Jerzy Ozdowski chaired the deliberations.

It was stated that acts of neglect and irregularities in the rationing system not only make it difficult to purchase goods but create possibilities of goods leaking from the rationing system has not been satisfactorily controlled by the voivodship offices, by the organs of state administration at the primary level or by individual trade enterprises.

Decisions adopted by many voivodas who create local rationing systems for sought-after goods or else who amend the norms which have been centrally decided are the source of confusion. The controlling operation has shown such irregularities in 24 voivodships.

The rationing system is systematically being made more effective. The rationing coupons [karty zeopatrzenia] have been altered in order to make their forgery impossible. The kinds of coupons have been changed, too, and also the rights of various people to receive them. According to the assessment of the Ministry of the Domestic Trade and Services the introduction of special inserts to identity cards [wkladki do dowodu osobistego] has fulfilled its role. At the summarization of the debate Vice Premier Ozdowski said that the market situation is still very difficult because economic mechanisms are not functioning and enterprises are in the process of being reorganized. Also the administrative system does not often work efficiently. In this situation rationing, as a temporary measure, is the necessary evil. As early as today, the vice premier stated, it is desirable to give up the rationing system of retail whenever possible.

PZPR POLITBURO MEMBER KUBIAK INTERVIEWED

PM141501 Szczecin KURIER SZCZECINSKI in Polish 26-28 Mar 82 pp 1, 3

[Maciej Czekala and Jacek Grazewicz interview with PZPR Politburo member Hieronim Kubiak: "PZPR Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Hieronom Kubiak Discusses the Conflict, Self-Management, Students and Culture with the KURIER" -- date and place of interview not specified]

[Text] [Question] Comrade professor, how do you appraise the present state of the Polish intelligentsia's social consciousness?

[Answer] It is as if they had been seriously sick. Maybe this is the simplest way to describe their present state. It is a state of recovery, a state in which emotions are giving way -- albeit very slowly -- to rational argument. And this is very important. For whereever there is nothing except emotions, disorder and choas prevail. I feel sure that the number of rational arguments will gradually increase.

Among other things, because we will prove through state decisions and appropriate legal rules adopted by the Sejm that General Jaruzelski's assertion that there can be no going back on socialist renewal and that we must be its guarantors is true. During my earlier talks in Szczecin today I mentioned, among other things, the decisions which are soon to be adopted with respect to the cultural sphere as well as science and scientific institutions. I stated, among other things, that we hope that the Sejm will agree to meet 3 May and adopt laws on a national culture council, a natural culture fund and the status of the workers who are the hearts and brains of culture's dissemination, those most humble but most valuable men of culture. It may well be -- even though some doubts exist in this respect -- that the final draft laws on higher education, the Polish Academy of Sciences and departmental institutions will be ready by 3 May. I hope that a new legal system, which will create a synthesis of all our past quests will be adopted on 3 May, on that great and symbolic day in Poland [reference to Poland's 3 May Constitution], a synthesis of everything wise in our quests.

[Question] Comrade professor, you have said that rational arguments are prevailing over emotions. This seems to mean that realism is beginning to prevail in our intelligentsia's attitudes. However, we continue to encounter very frequently conservative attitudes as well as activities which depreciate people who unambiguously support party policy.

[Answer] I personally have come across a number of such cases but I believe that there have been many more signs of a positive turning point. I can detect such a turning point mainly in the fact that real concern about the state of the economy is becoming increasingly apparent in scientific circles. This turning point, which is bound to occur, may well begin with some very specific activities. And this would be a good thing. Many words have been uttered during recent months. At present what is more important is action, even though some kind of mental reservation may be lurking somewhere. I believe that party members should also adopt a very frank attitude. They should feel that arguments are necessary and that the argument which we have advanced is correct -- the argument in favor of a great renewal of the republic and the program adopted by the ninth congress. This will be difficult, many people will scoff at it. I realize that it will elicit some ironical smiles. But people who are right, whose actions are moral and who are consistent will be steadfast enough to face up to irony. I feel sure that this is our big opportunity.

[Question] Comrade secretary, you stated at a meeting with Szczecin scientists that a "being a scientist" phenomenon has occurred in Polish colleges in the past. With reference to your statement, I would like to ask you: Were the phenomena apparent in academic circles last year not possibly tantamount to a revolt of assistant professors?

[Answer] There can be no doubt that very many good things were done with respect to the development of scientific circles in the seventies.

First of all, huge resources were transferred to those circles. However, no mechanisms were created during those years to ensure that institutions of higher learning adequately served social practice. Unfortunately, those institutions were merely deemed to represent a comfortable haven. This led to many instances of frustration. Furthermore, since there was a lack of criticism consistent with the stage of economic development reached by our democracy throughout the entire social system, an atmosphere of honest criticism and necessary democracy could hardly prevail in scientific institutions. We suffered from this kind of sickness in scientific institutions and, as a result, these institutions experienced a very serious crisis during the past year.

[Question] Much has been said recently about the need to win back our young people to the socialist cause. As a result of political distortions in a number of areas, which have also been apparent in institutions of higher learning, this process has progressed very slowly. Young people, among others, have continued to be used with a view to antistate and antisocialist activities. So what should be done to increase the effectiveness of activities aimed at winning young Poles over? Into what spheres should young people's activities be channeled?

[Answer] I believe that therapy in student circles should take the form of those circles' self-treatment through work because there have been enormous delays in the implementation of programs. I believe that the great majority of people who have registered at colleges have done so in order to study. I believe that if treatment is, in fact, given through work it will sooner or later lead toward broader civic and political reflection. This is a quiet, long and personally painful path. It may well not be obviously impressive, as some expiatory gestures might have been, but it is nonetheless a very important path leading back toward a constructive program. Winning young people over to socialism? Obviously, but you must always be able to clearly state to what kind of socialism. We will win over our young people to a socialism stemming from the ninth congress' resolutions, a socialism which narrows the gap between what is fine in the theoretical sphere and what is possible in the sphere of real life. We will win our young people over to this socialism because it is their socialism. However, this cannot be done by making statements. Nor by talking. I have already said that we have already had a sufficient number of statements and declarations. Young people must see that this program is being implemented.

[Question] It has been said -- and colleges give ample evidence of this -- that we are experiencing a crisis of educational and didactic doctrine. In past years a high barrier has arisen between lecturers and students. A kind of lack of mutual confidence has become apparent. Furthermore, student circles assert that most lecturers treat them as people growing up and not as citizens with a formed outlook.

[Answer] Conflicts of this kind between master and pupil have always occurred. They are as old as colleges themselves. The problem obviously lies in the extent of the conflict, not merely in the fact that it exists. Conflicts are bound to become dangerous whenever scientific workers see their duty toward the students exclusively in terms of imparting information and fail to offer models of behavior to students and explain to them how they should overcome their anxieties. The situation becomes even worse when adults shift their own anxieties onto young people and make young people either experience or resolve them. This process, with which we have been confronted in colleges, is not any specific crisis of the didactic process, nor is it any particular crisis of confidence between college workers and students. It is merely an additional confirmation of that great and generally known truth that only a master can really teach in a college and educate while imparting learning. In practice, only a person who creates can do so.

[Question] So we come back to the question of self-management in colleges?

[Answer] This question is connected with that of environmental mechanisms, intellectual climate, openness and the process of selection for a very difficult profession. It is a question of an entire group of problems which definitely require a new law because of the prevailing anxieties.

[Question] Comrade professor, how do you imagine cooperation among the three elements of which any college consists -- scientists, technical and administrative workers and students?

[Answer] These three subgroups which jointly create a college community have different tasks to perform. In accordance with the definition of colleges, their heart and brain must be in the masters' hands. It does not follow, however, at all that masters must treat students in accordance with feudal principles and that students and scientific workers must treat the administration as some unnecessary addition. It is a question of personal behavior among these three elements. It is a question of the channels through which certain groups can make their needs known. So it is a question of the nature of any student organization, of how genuine it is, how wise and how representative. Therefore, it is maybe necessary to differentiate in colleges between the group of so-called workers' problems and the group of problems falling into the sphere of a college's specific nature, that is, problems of a cognitive nature connected with the conveyance of the results of study and with educational matters. All these matters must be taken care of differently because their natures differ. They must be under the control of different bodies.

[Question] It seems that the former chairman of the Independent Association of Students was previously registered with Jagellonian University Professor Hieronim Kubiak as a candidate for a master's degree....

[Answer] Yes, he was one of my students in 1977-1978. However, he did not complete his seminar for his master's degree because he later also took up philosophical studies. At that time he was engaged on a study of anti-Semitism and its origins in the Polish National Democratic Party's programs. He was a clever and gifted boy. I have felt his further evolutionary process also as a kind of personal defeat.

[Question] The view has frequently been expressed here that the fact that certain sections of the intelligentsia as well as young people accepted slogans promoted by Solidarity and the opposition was a consequence of the abandonment of Polish historical and cultural traditions and socialist ethics and morality. Much was said about ethics and morality but they were not exacted in daily life....

[Answer] One of the main reasons why we lost our way was undoubtedly the fact that we were unable to come to terms with our own history in a rational manner, including a period of our history which occurred under very complicated and exceptionally dramatic circumstances. Instead of stating difficult truths and advancing wise arguments, we preferred to leave things unsaid. However, it is impossible to pass over important matters in silence because if you do they will return like a returning wave. And something of this kind has undoubtedly also occurred during the last 12 months or so. As for the question of morality, it is obviously impossible to demand ethical conduct from individuals with assurance if the way in which power is exercised is unethical. There can be no doubt that what has occurred in our country -- in a number of Polish circles and, after all, also in the party -- was a decided protest against the distortions in the way in which socialism was being built. In many instances, it was not a protest against socialism. And this is why I am an optimist. For all this simply means that if we implement the same values and the same strategic principles more wisely and in accordance with the maturity, ambitions and abilities of the Polish people we will also find life easier.

[Question] The ninth congress adopted some democratic and progressive resolutions. Furthermore, representatives of the party leadership have clearly and unambiguously stated that Poland can only follow the path of socialist renewal and no other. But despite all this many people fear that this correct program may not be fully implemented. In many discussions among Poles voices recalling the events which occurred in the fifties can be heard....

[Answer] During the struggle which is now taking place such voices can indeed be heard. Obviously, what is most important is not voices but the fact that people must not merely wait for the implementation of the program and expect that someone else will act and that the authorities will provide. In the days of great unrest in Poland we called for public participation in social transformations and for the acceptance of a great program which is great not because it is democratic and Polish, nor because it harks back to Polish traditions and the Polish heritage nor because if offers an answer to the question of how socialism should be built in Poland. It is great because it harks back to the fundamental truths of socialism. Once such a program is accepted, its implementation, its implementation by everybody, its implementation in every institution, its implementation by every party organization will provide the strongest argument against any uncertainty concerning its implementation.

[Question] Almost since Szczecin's liberation there have been traditions or rather trends toward setting up a university in West Pomerania. Comrade professor, what are your views on this subject?

[Answer] My approach to this question is very emotional. Moreover, the local population must do a great deal before a university is created in Szczecin. In plain words, a strong scientific community, which would become a cadre nucleus of such a university, must come into being. Once this condition is fulfilled the state authorities will consider this problem and I believe that a decision will be made which will satisfy the inhabitants of Szczecin. However, this is not a problem which can be resolved immediately and directly. In my view, it is a question of time, of a few more years.

[Question] Comrade professor, the following tag can be heard in various parts of the country: From Siwak to Kubiak. Does this mean that you two comrades represent different views or is it just another tag of which there are many at present?

[Answer] Please ask those who thought up such a tag. I personally feel no need to comment on sayings of this kind.

[Question] Comrade professor, we have here booklets for children which have been obtained as a result of our "A Book From the KURIER Campaign." They represent the first series of fairytales and stories for children, printed by newspaper methods, which we have published in cooperation with the public. People brought waste paper, paper mills produced an additional amount of paper, the Szczecin KAW [National Publishing Agency] compiled the fairytales and Szczecin printers printed them. These are booklets published in a crisis situation. With reference to this I would like to ask you how long will we have to continue to suffer as a result of the incapacity of the publishing market and how long will we have to make do with such crisis booklets like our KURIER ones?

[Answer] I hope that this state of affairs will not last too long. Provided nothing unexpected occurs, there is a good chance that the plan for increasing the number of books published by 25 percent, in support of which we are all fighting, will be implemented. However, as we all know, we are now short of absolutely everything. It is not merely a question of books. So no effort must be spared to ensure that the number of books published can really be increased by 25 percent. I am completely committed to this cause because I believe that in our situation culture begins with books. Without contact with books the path toward real participation in culture is difficult. And everything begins with books because a book is that special cultural achievement which you take home with you and with which your contact is one of the most personal contacts possible. I am prompted to say this also by the fact that I have a 5-year old son who continuously asks me to read to him.

The political and state authorities have taken all the necessary steps to increase the production of paper for books and distribute it and to develop the printing sector. So everything is being done to ensure that a 25 percent increase is achieved.

[Interviewers] Thank you cordially for the interview.

OBODOWSKI DISCUSSES ECONOMIC REFORM PROBLEMS

PM141341 Katowice TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA in Polish 22 Mar 82 p 3

[Jadwiga Korzeniowska interview with Deputy Premier Dr Janusz Obodowski, chairman of the Economic Committee attached to the Council of Ministers: "We Should Begin to Move Forward as Early as This Year" -- date and place of interview not specified]

[Text] [Question] We have embarked on the first stage of the economic reform. This is an especially difficult and complicated period because of the present state of the economy. You sometimes feel as if you were surrounded by chaos....

[Answer] The period is difficult mainly because of the economic crisis in which we have found ourselves and not because we have embarked on the first stage of the reform. The crisis, whose origin goes back to the seventies and which resulted in part from the world recession in 1973-1974 and mistakes in the sphere of economic policy during that period, has been intensified as a result of the events which took place from July 1980 through December 1981. Working hours were suddenly cut, the connection between wages and productivity was severed, social discipline was generally violated, anarchy prevailed and attempts were made to go back to 19th century-style free competition capitalism. Indeed, we lived under chaotic conditions. We are now emerging from chaos but this is not easy. We are faced with many new problems. In view of the reform and, especially, in view of the independence and self-financing of enterprises, everybody has to begin to learn how to act. Enterprises feel the burden of independence, which acts in two ways. In a way enterprises are independent but they are dependent on other independent enterprises. They have much greater opportunities for securing advantages but they are bound to suffer more from the consequences of any bad results of their operations. Enterprises can now no longer expect that "someone higher up" will resolve their problems for them. They must learn to cope unaided.

[Question] In view of supply shortages, especially with respect to imports, the independence of enterprises is now limited....

[Answer] Yes, but to a lesser extent that could be justified in terms of the crisis and the financial and trade restrictions imposed by the Western countries. Furthermore, these limitations are a result of the need to centrally distribute basic materials and raw materials and of the tasks stemming from the 14 so-called operational programs. A gradual repeal of these restrictions and of tasks of an obligatory nature as the material and technical supplies improve will represent a real acid test for many enterprises -- will they manage to survive under the new economic conditions?

Whether the answer to this question is a positive one will be determined by economic effectiveness -- productivity, effective utilization of materials and raw materials, economical management of energy, improvements in the quality of products, initiative on the part of enterprises and inventiveness. No enterprise where the management indulges in bureaucratic practices while the workers keep writing memorandums to the supreme authorities will stay long on the surface of economic life.

[Question] What is now the sorest point as far as the successful implementation of the economic reform is concerned? Our stormy reality is bound to necessitate various corrections with respect to earlier decisions in the economic sphere. It is not without reason that it is said that the ability to act in a flexible manner is one of the most valuable attributes of effective government....

[Answer] The economic reform is not an aim in itself but merely a means to achieve it. In fact, its only task is to lead to a radical improvement in the effectiveness of our economy and to a return to the path of economic development which must be effective. It seeks to achieve this by means of two instruments -- an incentive system for enterprises and the work force and structural change in the economy, mainly through a determination of new social and economic priorities. After all, what we have in mind is adequate food supplies for the community, housing and profitable production. The implementation of the objectives facing us depends to the greatest possible extent on adequate incentives because, objectively, nearly all the factors needed to restore the balance are present. Our people are well educated and trained in vocational work. We have considerable natural resources, obviously not all but much bigger than those of Hungary or Switzerland, for instance. We have a big and still quite modern production potential. On the other hand, however, we are burdened with huge debts and we find it increasingly difficult to purchase the supplies we need on Western Markets. During the seventies we allowed ourselves to be maneuvered into a situation which has led to Polish industry becoming largely dependent on Western supplies obtained through cooperation and on Western technology.

The transformation of the economic structure, reorientation of our economy to ensure that production becomes profitable, increase in economic independence and the establishment of closer links with our friends -- our CEMA partners -- require a big organizational research and development effort as well as time. Incentives to work and, at the same time, much faster and effective action on the part of our extensive research and technical services in support of a transition to Polish technologies and technologies utilized in CEMA countries are prerequisites for achieving this.

Albeit slowly, we should begin to move forward as early as this year.

[Question] What new economic aid can we expect from the Soviet Union and our socialist bloc allies? In view of the economic blockade imposed on us by the formerly most important of our partners among capitalist countries we will find it difficult to overcome the country's politicoeconomic crisis unless we receive additional aid from our socialist friends.

[Answer] I will mention two problems. First, the question of direct aid in the form of means of production and consumer goods on credit and, in some instances, even free of charge. This is very valuable but, after all, short-term assistance. We neither can nor should expect our partners to engage in philanthropy for our benefit at the expense of their own people or anyone to -- as the government put it, anyway, last summer -- provide for a nation of 36 million. Nonetheless within the framework of this aid we have received a number of goods which we badly need, including certain raw materials, grain, sanitary items and various food products.

In the long term, however, the development of the following forms of cooperation among others, is of essential importance. They include:

Direct cooperation among enterprises which will make possible further specialization and economies of scale and, consequently, fuller utilization of our production potential.

Service processing of raw and semifinished materials. According to this scheme we would transform them into finished products, a proportion of which we would deliver to our suppliers while keeping the rest as payment for the work done. This kind of production service will begin to be rendered by our light and chemical industries within the next few days.

Joint investments both in Poland -- including, in particular, joint finishing of products which we had to discontinue in view of the need to restrict our investment program -- and in the Soviet Union where we are to participate in the construction of installations connected with the extraction of natural raw materials; in exchange we will receive the raw materials we need.

Supplies to Poland of elements and components from abroad which are needed to finalize important export transactions with the Soviet Union for instance in connection with ships.

These activities, which are to be undertaken jointly with socialist countries in general and the Soviet Union in particular, should facilitate and accelerate the process of rebuilding our economy. As a result, we will also reduce our dependence on Western countries some of which -- as it has become obvious -- have sought to turn economic and financial relations into a weapon in support of a political struggle.

[Question] It can be said that much is being done to improve the country's economic situation but nonetheless the public does not fully realize this. In your opinion, what is the value of publications and radio and television broadcasts on economic subjects? As we know, incorrect interpretation of phenomena and processes leads directly to misinformation of the public, and this can have serious social consequences....

[Answer] I would not like to appear in the role of a judge of the media. I can only state that I believe that the media can play a major role in three spheres:

First, as an instrument for improving the public's still inadequate economic knowledge concerning both general economic principles and concrete facts and including the country's socioeconomic situation, international links and so forth. Unfortunately a number of shortcomings are still apparent in this sphere and some problems are presented insufficiently clearly. This applies, for instance, to the notion of a social minimum which can be seen merely as a general guideline for socioeconomic policy and not as an obligatory minimum income for everybody in the form of a gift from the community irrespective of people's individual qualifications and work effectiveness. In a number of cases there has been an apparent inability or even lack of desire to dispose of certain myths or unfounded beliefs which have been propagated, including the belief that the income range in Poland is excessive. And that the salaries of members of the administration are excessive, whereas in fact we are becoming a country in which the income structure is more compressed than in any other European country and where the wages of, for instance, a bus driver or foreman on a state farm are equal or even higher than the salaries of high officials. The acceptance of extreme or inaccurately reported cases -- the case of the alleged Z12,000 suits made in Krakow can serve as an example of this -- as general phenomena is an often encountered mistake.

Furthermore, information should be interpreted honestly. The press, radio and television should gain the confidence of readers, listeners and viewers by telling them the truth even if it is bitter and by avoiding cheap sensationalism and cheap popularity which, unfortunately, is the easiest thing to achieve.

Second, people in charge of the economy should explain to people the main problems which appear in their sectors, answer questions and deal with the public's misgivings. I believe that the radio and television programs on the subject of prices and compensations broadcast in recent months have been good examples of such an approach.

And, third, the media should become a forum on which public views can be aired and where discussions throwing light on problems of economic policy from different viewpoints can be freely held. This would be both very useful to the people in charge of the economy and promote the public's economic education. I regret, therefore, that discussions on economic subjects have disappeared from television screens in recent weeks.

[Question] You will agree that the unfounded belief which is being spread that the fulfillment of people's needs and desires is exclusively dependent on the authorities' good or ill will and not on the results of work is an extremely dangerous phenomenon. In any case, this belief was systematically and deliberately fanned by leading Solidarity groups and many Solidarity advisers. These are facts.

[Answer] It is sufficient to recall the question of the shortening of working hours with a simultaneous wage increase, the question of freezing all prices with a simultaneous demand for an increased amount of goods and the question of extraction of coal on Saturdays coupled with the demand for full supplies of coal and power for everybody. The naive propaganda prevalent in the seventies, which lost no opportunity to proclaim that "the state gives," "the state subsides" and "the state will provide," is also partly responsible for this mental attitude.

This dangerous phenomenon can be dealt with in two ways. Either all of us -- the state apparatus, publicists, economists and economic activists -- prove able to convince the public that the situation will improve only when social productivity increases or the community as a whole will finally learn in the most painful manner -- to its own cost -- that economic laws are inexorable. Unless production and productivity increase the amount of goods for sale will not increase, nor will they become cheaper. Social needs cannot be satisfied by printing more money. Philosophers assert that nature is cruel but not malicious. The same applies to economic laws. If we all learn how to apply them, the situation may improve faster than can be expected at present.

[interviewer] Thank you for the interview.

SUPREME CHAMBER OF CONTROL'S MOCZAR INTERVIEWED

AU141412 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Apr 82 p 4

[PAP's Ludwik Arendt interview with Mieczyslaw Moczar, chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control: "The Opinion of the Supreme Chamber of Control About the Affairs of the Country" -- date and place not given]

[Text] The activity of the Supreme Chamber of Control -- the supreme control organ in the state, subordinated to the Sejm -- and, against its background, some other problems concerning socioeconomic life, were aired in an interview given recently by Mieczyslaw Moczar, chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control, to PAP. The following are excerpts from the interview:

[Question] At a recent conference in the Supreme Chamber of Control, you said that the control of preparations for and the execution of the spring campaign in the countryside was uppermost for inspectors. Are things going well or badly?

[Answer] Things vary, they are rather bad. There are many sound decisions and resolutions on the need for mobilizing all forces and means for agriculture. By the way, let me make the following remark: It is bad that we adopt subsequent decisions, not always taking into account the previous ones. The path to the results expected in agriculture is long and painstaking. Industry working for the needs of the countryside is not coping with its tasks. Simple tools are in short supply. At farmsteads, there is a great deal of negligence and dirt, equipment is poorly looked after, and we do not have too much equipment. The checks show that farmers and farm managers themselves could do a great deal with a little effort. They only must overcome their attitude, frequently careless, to the property possessed.

Food supplies to the people are the fundamental problem for Poland, therefore we must intensify agricultural production. In the entire postwar period, we have spoken about that very much, but we have achieved less. The per-hectare yields of the four grain crops in Poland still average 23 quintals, while in West Europe they have reached about 40 or more quintals. What does our agricultural science -- in my opinion, the most developed in the socialist countries -- do? What do the associates of the 16 institutes and the 8 development research centers, of the as many agricultural academies, and particularly of the Institute for Agricultural Economics do?

The purpose of our control within the framework of the "Spring-82" action was to second what has been repeated for many years -- that every plot of land be used purposefully. It has turned out that the state land fund possessed about 1 million hectares of land still unreclaimed in a permanent way. The cause of that lies in the inefficiency of our geodetic and farm land bureaus, commune offices, cooperative banks and notaries.

The countryside is still a long way from being well supplied with production means; it is short of sowing grain, seeds, fertilizers and spare parts. Not all of the aforesaid shortages are justified.

The control, which was carried out by about 3,000 associates of the Supreme Chamber of Control in cooperation with military operational groups, has unfortunately confirmed that the path from a decision to its implementation is long. The machine-building industry is particularly slow in adapting its production to agricultural needs, and this applies to both production quantity and quality.

[Question] You have been in the chair of the Supreme Chamber of Control for 10 years. May we ask you for a handful of reflections on this subject?

[Answer] Let me remind you that in 1972-75, Sejm commissions broadly used problem information and reports delivered by the Supreme Chamber of Control. In that period, as a rule, representatives of the Supreme Chamber of Control followed the corresponding ministers in reporting on each issue examined by Sejm commissions. The Supreme Chamber of Control was free to form its own view on issues under examination. The picture presented by inspectors fell short of the expectations. As I said some time ago, the Supreme Chamber of Control was accused of seeing everything in dark colors. Our reports proved to be ineffective.

The tendencies then emerged to restrict the Supreme Chamber of Control in its Control in its control functions. As a result of that, early in 1976 the chamber was subordinated to the Council of Ministers' chairman. Of course, that did not facilitate its activity. Notwithstanding that, we continued our research, whose results were irrefutable and were conveyed to the Sejm. In the entire decade, not a single reservation was made with regard to the accuracy of the chamber's findings. We repeatedly raised many issues of great state importance. For example, in 1974, 1976 and 1977 we signaled the fact that investments in the power industry were tardy and that was why this industry was unable to meet the growing needs of the economy, and particularly of industry, in energy. In 1973-79, five times we reported serious delays in important investments and failures to reach the planned production capacities. In 1972-81, eight times we presented the issue of developing machine and tool production for agriculture. Twice, in 1977 and 1979, we checked into compliance with investments in hospitals. But the situation following our reports did not improve. Those controlled did not follow our recommendations. Moreover, subordinated to the premier, the chamber was formally restricted in submitting its materials to Sejm commissions.

[Question] On 8 October 1980 the Supreme Chamber of Control was again subordinated to the Sejm. What does this mean in practice?

[Answer] While subordinated to the Sejm, the Supreme Chamber of Control is at the same time a separate, supreme control institution in the state. Thus it is able independently to trace the lines of control and to present, on its own initiative, socioeconomic, organizational and legal issues requiring examination either by the Sejm and its organs, or by the government. The "Spring-82" action is an example of such an initiative. It is our greatest undertaking to date. We feel it is our duty to assist the government in its effort to overcome the present economic difficulties. The chamber's control plans for the second quarter of 1982 call for a check into implementation of the eight government operational programs, particularly those involving farming and the food complex. Information about and conclusions drawn from the control are being systematically presented to the premier, government presidium members, the appropriate ministers and voivodas.

[Question] How about the chamber's activity for the Sejm?

[Answer] Let me briefly tell about 1981. We submitted to the deputies the results of about 50 large-scale subject controls and 58 reports on our checks of particular interest to Sejm commissions. The chamber's representatives participated in 380 sessions of commissions, subcommissions and voivodship deputy groups. They also participated in 20 visits paid by Sejm deputies to 66 economic and administrative units. According to opinions which I have received, the chamber's inspectors accomplished their tasks well.

This year we are planning to further intensify cooperation with the Sejm. The second-quarter plan of the year calls for checking into 15 subjects for the benefitof the Sejm. Deserving particular attention among them are those concerning the utilization of coal mining capacities, the use of old mines, and the implementation of government decisions on the production and supplies of basic market articles. We will also exert control over the organization of farm services, the development of housing construction, the extent of the export of manufactured goods, the operation of health services, the state of the supplementary feeding of children and youths at schools, the conditions of children's transportation to schools, as well as the activity of regional cultural and educational societies.

[Question] The economic reform was put into effect nearly 3 months ago. Its principles have certainly affected the chamber's activity. How about that?

[Answer] In my opinion, for the Supreme Chamber of Control it is still too early to check into the activity of reformed enterprises. In central state administration organs, the chamber will have to check into the regularity of preparations for and the course of reform, and into conditions provided for the independent operation of enterprises.

I have already referred to agricultural sciences. I would like to add that in recent years state outlays in scientific research amounted to Z40 billion annually. Unfortunately, the real returns have still been too small. I am convinced that the technical intelligentsia can and must consider what is to be done to reattract the world's attention to Polish machine tools, lathes and other equipment. Let me also add that we are too little interested in what engineers, technicians and scientists bring back from their official trips abroad to foster our technical thought and to restrict imports. That is one side of the medal. The second is that -- as our controls show -- scientific research institutions and centers do not take sufficient pains to adapt their work to the needs of specific economic branches and units. But occasionally it happens that enterprises also are too little interested in overcoming those irregularities, or simply in scientific assistance. After all, scientific achievements in society are appreciable. The share of science in the national economy must be greater.

PZPR'S CZECHOWICZ VIEWS PROBLEMS OF YOUTH

AU141135 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10, 11, 12 Apr 82 pp 1,3

[Piotr Rzadca interview with Tadeusz Czechowicz, PZPR Politburo member, first secretary of the PZPR Committee in Lodz and chairman of the PZPR Central Committee Youth Commission: "Let Us Treat Young People as Adults" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] The PZPR Central Committee Youth Commission was set up last September. What is its most important task?

[Answer] Our task is to draw up a long-term program for party work with young people. We do not want to start everything from scratch. We have decided that that program should be based on an analysis of the party's experience to date -- its errors and achievements as well as the gains of youth organizations. We must not waste what is good. The commission has drawn up preliminary theses on the subject "The Party and the Young Generation," which have been sent to members of the PZPR Central Committee so they can give their views on them.

[Question] People say that the party has lost its ideological ties with young people and that they are a generation of the "lost opportunities." I think that such views are false or at least simplified. However, they must be countered because our ideological adversary is stubbornly promoting them. Despite the familiar negative manifestations, the post-August period witnessed young people's great militancy in the party, organizations and society. It was a time of an accelerated political maturing with all its pluses and minuses.

[Answer] Political opponents continue to proclaim such slogans in order to prevent a meaningful dialogue between the party and young people. That is why the present dialogue needs so much rational argument, the curbing of emotions and the elimination of all myths. Creating genuine ideological ties has never been a simple process, but it seems that young people are unable to stand passivity and inner emigration in the long run. Because of their elan in action and uncompromising attitudes in thinking the young people will not be indifferent for long to the changes in our life.

Our task as party functionaries is to win young people on a larger scale for the construction of socialist society. This task will be discussed at one of the coming Central Committee plenums. We should bear in mind that the young generation has not rejected the ideological principles of the system -- equality, social justice and democracy. It has rejected all the deviations from those principles.

[Question] People charge that young people have lost opportunities for satisfying their needs because of the present crisis....

[Answer] It is obvious that those opportunities have now been reduced for all generations. We must take care of young families and children first of all because this is a national problem. So you think we should tell the work forces that whatever we now possess must be turned over to young people only? That would wreak more damage than do good. We have to get used to that fact that the state gives you nothing and that all it can do is to distribute -- more or less efficiently -- whatever we have all produced....

[Question] That is true, but a false educational policy has been promoted for many years. The young people were told: Dear boys and girls, just continue to wait patiently and the state will give you everything... But now there is a sudden turn and they are told: If you need more, produce more....

[Answer] Many of us have forgotten that the size of the national income depends on the work done by all of us because it is impossible to live on credit for a long time. What we have to do is to properly organize work and maximally utilize our entire social potential as well as the abilities, qualifications and ambitions of young people. This is the duty of the government bodies. We have set them up to create the best conditions for effective work and to equitably distribute the fruits of this work.

I think that the changes for the better have now begun in this regard. However, a new situation is arising for which many people are unprepared. Today the beginnings of a career may be more difficult than was the case at one time because competition has entered the labor market. Only the most able, industrious and conscientious individuals will be able to earn the highest wages and achieve higher social positions. Many people will have to change their jobs and qualifications. This is a task for the state in close cooperation with youth organizations.

I am disturbed by the fact that many pupils and students do not appreciate whatever our society has achieved and, at the same time, uncritically compare our country to the Western countries. That is why it is necessary to recall that throughout history -- when we had to build barricades, to fight to save ourselves as a nation or to rebuild our war-ruined homesteads -- the other countries have been able to peacefully develop their industries and their entire material civilization.

[Question] Your commission has discussed the issue of what the mutual relations between the party and youth organizations should be. What should be rejected from the previous practices and what new principles should be observed?

[Answer] Youth organizations must not follow the same rules as followed by the political parties and must not be turned into young parties. The dialogue between the party and youth organizations should concern only fundamental issues, ideological and constitutional principles, and general lines of action. The party should not enter the specific affairs of youth organizations. We should help the youth movement to develop by posting to it the most valuable young comrades who are properly trained for this task. We must value their work, which is most difficult and most intangible.

I think that young people should be allowed to determine themselves which form of the youth movement will best express the interests and social aspiration of this generation. In this connection it is necessary to take into account the differences between Individual youth milieus and the separate and common needs and traditions that have been created by the individual youth organizations.

[Question] We have noted that the entire party is taking an increasingly keener interest in the young generation. Party bodies and organizations continue to devote much attention to its problems. The assistance offered by basic party organizations to the cells of the youth movement is especially important....

[Answer] I would like to begin by asserting that if there is some difference between youth organizations and the party organizations, I would make the party organization more responsible for such a difference. Party organizations must not be "cross" with young people for this or that. Party organizations must use their influence on young people. I also think that we should not make speeches to young people; we should talk with them as much as possible.

Young people are sensitive to dialogue as being the most valuable form of contact. Young people want to be treated as adults. After all, most of them, except for pupils, are adults, and should therefore participate in solving all the current problems in their factories, institutions and communities. I also think that if a party organization is still unable to see the results of its cooperation with young people it should not give up trying to achieve such results because cooperation is a school of comanagement in factories and requires time like every educational and social process.

We must teach young people truth and respect for work. We must be able to listen to young people's criticism. We must stop getting annoyed with young people. We must engage in meaningful talks with them.

PZPR LECTURERS DISCUSS PARTY GRASSROOTS VIEWS

AU141305 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Apr 82 pp 1, 2

[Report signed "(AP)": "The Ideological Declaration Is Acquiring Shape in All-Party Discussions"]

[Text] The central party lecturers met on 8 April to discuss the materials gathered by party lecturers at the basic party organizations' meetings devoted to the draft declaration "What We Fight For, What Is Our Aim." Central Committee secretary Marian Orzechowski was present. The idea of such a declaration is meeting with a very positive reception in party organizations, which have also welcomed the methods of drawing up the declaration by way of consulting the views of the entire party. However, the position with regard to the specific formulations of the declaration is different.

The party lecturers fathered their observations in many voivodships, including Katowice, Poznan, Koszalin, Leszno, Lodz and Sieradz. They gathered them in various communities, but primarily in worker organizations. For example, in the Swietochlowice coalmine the discussion of the draft declaration was very thorough and took place in the shop party organizations, the basic party organization through the plant committee plenum. Some organizations mimeographed the copies of the declaration for the benefit of their members, but this undertaking was difficult for many organizations. The conclusion is: It is necessary to couch the final text of the declaration in clearer and simpler language.

The pressures of the current situation, which is difficult socially and economically, are exerting a crucial influence on the discussions, which often stray from the issues contained in the declaration in favor of the current problems of factories and communities. That is why the participants in the discussions have demanded that at least the stages of overcoming the crisis should be defined and the question of how long it will be necessary to bear hardships should be answered.

The party's ideological-programmatic declaration is a source of various -- often incoherent -- expectations: People allot to it the role of a universal document (a "supracongress" declaration) or regard it as something very specific (what to do "here and now"). There is no doubt that this means that people want the current aims to be clearly separated from strategic aims.

A general demand addressed to the declaration concerns a very resolute and unequivocal definition of the criteria of party integrity, including the criteria of party membership, which reflects a long-standing desire for the moral purity of party ranks. A view brought to the meeting from Silesia stated that the principles of moral purity should be clear but realistic, because "the party is not composed of angels."

We should include in this context the widespread demand put forward by the participants in the discussions that accounts should be settled with party members guilty of various misdemeanors, and that the final acceptance of the declaration should be preceded by a report of the Central Committee commission for examining the reasons for our crisis and -- this seems important and interesting -- by a most complete explanation, throughout the party, of the differences between legal, political and moral responsibility.

Two questions of great theoretical significance have been brought up by the discussions as questions that should be answered by the declaration: What stage of socialist development are we now in, and what is the precise contemporary nature of the proletariat's class interests? Some of the party lecturers suggested that the present draft declaration is not strong enough to induce one to make an ideological choice and that, therefore, the declaration does not effectively help strengthen the party's unity on the basis of Leninist principles.

However, the entire course of the discussions of the declaration is proving that for the first time in a long time, ideological reflections have manifested themselves universally throughout the party and that they have fallen on fertile soil. The meeting of party lecturers was just another reaffirmation of this phenomenon. This is the most important and most optimistic conclusion. The other conclusion, which is also optimistic, despite appearances, is that the text of the declaration will be much different from its original draft and will be enriched by common party consideration.

This report must be ended by a view brought from Sieradz voivodship: The declaration must be drawn up in such a way that no one is compelled to ask for additional explanations. This very exacting and obliging demand will no doubt inspire further work on the document, which can and should play a great role in party life.

PAPER RAPS SOLIDARITY FOR SEEKING CONFRONTATION

AU141730 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Apr 82 p 2

[BIS commentary: "A Wrong Track"]

[Text] The countrywide discussion on the future shape of trade unions has been going on for many weeks now, and its purpose is clear: Let the working people themselves determine the principles and the organizational framework of the functioning of trade unionism, in which case the range of the discussion and the participation in it of the most extensive sections of the work forces will determine the best possible model for trade unions.

However, it is obvious that there are some groups of people, in part former Solidarity activists, who most certainly do not like that discussion. It is a veritable wonder that trade unionists are not interested in the issue of the future of trade unions. A thesis published by the Western radio stations broadcasting in Polish and proclaimed in illegal "appeals" and leaflets is just as simple as it is naive and boils down to the statement that nothing has happened and nothing untoward has taken place and that therefore Solidarity should be reinstated without any discussions whatever.

It is sad that some people lack the ability to think a little and to answer the questions: What did Radom result in? What dangers were threatened by the intended massive invasion of the streets? How much did the economy and the state have to pay for the persistent destructive actions?

The present attempts to induce some Solidarity members to enter the blind alley of internal emigration are just a continuation of the destructive actions in 1981. The words of one of the most recent illegal "appeals" for "demonstrating the presence" and for "preparing all-Poland actions" are very false and dangerous. There are still people who even today call for confrontation in defiance of national interests and in defiance of the general need for national agreement.

They are absent from the constructive debate about trade unions because their game is not trade unions. What they seek is to once again lure the disoriented and gullible onto a wrong track.

ARMY PAPER REPORTS SOLIDARITY MEMBERS' 'CRIMES'

LD141748 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Apr (PAP) -- One of the basic issues on the road to restoring a respect for law in our country is the combat against antistate offences, the Polish armed forces daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes today.

The findings of the chief military prosecutor's office, which recently conducted a study of political offences, revealed that these offences constitute an overwhelming majority (about 77 percent) of all crimes committed during martial law by members of the "Solidarity" independent self-governing trade union. The remainder embrace the perpetrators of various common crimes, including a considerable number of people suspected of illegally storing or even stockpiling weapons, ammunition or explosives, (?or attempting) illegal border crossings.

Approximately 10 percent of all the suspects affiliated with "Solidarity" constitute staff members of the union's apparatus. Another 20 percent is made up by activists of various levels. In this group of "Solidarity" staff members and activists, those suspected of antistate offences constitute 98 percent.

One should point out that only a few people have been prosecuted for continuing their trade union activities following its suspension. The remainder were prosecuted for organizing and leading strikes -- which were banned under the martial law provisions as they prevented the correct functioning of enterprises -- and for antistate propaganda and actions directed against the security interests or defense capability of the country.

Here are some examples of antistate crimes committed by "Solidarity" officials and members, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI goes on to say:

Although his enterprise had been militarized, Stanislaw Dylag, deputy chairman of the "Solidarity" Factory Committee at Krakow's city transportation enterprise, refused to comply with an order to work as a driver, which he done prior to taking up trade union work. Subsequently he organized and led a sit-in strike and used a bus belonging to the city transportation enterprise in order to coordinate protest actions. For these deeds the Warsaw District Military Court sentenced him, in accordance with the martial law decree, to 4 years imprisonment and deprived him of public rights for 3 years.

Taedusz Kolodziejski, deputy chairman of the "Solidarity" chapter at Gorzow Wielkopolski, prepared leaflets containing false political information and distributed them among policemen and soldiers. In this way he hoped to stir up social unrest and also to weaken the defense capability of the Polish People's Republic. Under the emergency regulations, the Silesian Military District Court sentenced him to 3 years imprisonment and deprived him of public rights for 2 years.

Janusz Zagorny, an active member of the "Solidarity" regional chapter at Elblag, prepared several dozen leaflets containing false information and calling for strike support and for a reduction in work productivity. These were subsequently distributed among the residents of Elblag. For committing these crimes, a naval court sentenced him to 3 years imprisonment and deprived him of public rights for 3 years, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes in conclusion.

GDYNIA MILITIA COMMANDER REPORTS CRIME INCREASE

LD141858 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] [No dateline given] -- The municipal commandant of the Citizens' Militia in Gdynia presented data at a meeting of the commission for the observance of law and public order of the municipal People's Council showing that after a clear drop in crime, road accidents and so-called common transgressions in January and February, their number recently has begun to grow once again.

The number of breaking into vehicles, apartments, cellars and attics and of incidents involving pickpockets in particular, is increasing. On the other hand, there are considerably fewer outbreaks of hooliganism, muggings and drunken brawls than in the same period last year.

SZCZEPANSKI OBJECTS TO 'ANTI-SEMITIC' QUESTIONS

LD141806 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Excerpt] The trial of the former leadership of the Radio and TV Committee continues. Today the accused, Maciej Szczepanski, made a statement in which he protested against the manner in which the questions are being asked of the other accused, Eugeniusz Patyk. But this statement was interrupted after the following sentence was spoken: "Perhaps I am wrong. I would like to be wrong when I say that in the prosecutors' comments about (?the Erlichs) I hear anti-Semitic innuendoes which insult every civilized human being."

The court decided that this statement exceeded the rights of the accused in his defense. The court had already pointed out to Maciej Szczepanski on numerous occasions that some of his utterances were improper. In this case, however, the patience of the court was exhausted and the accused was refused the right to speak.

WARSAW CITES CHURCH OFFICIAL'S LE FIGARO REMARKS

LD150954 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Excerpt] In an interview for the French LE FIGARO the chairman of the Social Consultative Council of the primate of Poland stated that the church should weaken and alleviate existing conflicts, something that is, in his view, a greatly desirable stand. This is also desirable from the authorities' point of view who expect the church to play a pacificatory role.

KUBERSKI REGISTERS NEW RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATION

LD141840 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Minister Kuberski, head of the Office for Religious Affairs, registered a religious association today under the name of the Church of Christ in the Polish People's Republic in the register of religious associations and unions.

The registration was carried out in the presence of the representatives of national church authorities. A delegation from the Church of Christ in the United States also participated in the ceremony.

STATISTICS OFFICE ON MARCH PRODUCTION RESULTS

AU141720 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10-12 Apr 82 pp 1, 8

[PAP report: "The Central Office of Statistics on Results in March 1982"]

[Text] The initial data on the economic activities in March 1982 shows that, compared with February, material production increased in March; that the rate of the industrial production slump was slower than last year; that the procurement of cattle, milk and eggs improved and that the procurement of poultry dropped considerably; and that exports to socialist and capitalist countries increased and so did imports from socialist countries.

Compared with March 1981, the sold production in the socialized industry decreased about 10 percent last March (in constant prices and in comparable working time) but was 15.6 percent higher (1.8 percent higher in comparable working time) than it was last February.

In the first quarter of this year, sold production was about 10 percent lower in comparison with the first quarter of last year.

However, this drop occurred in the processing industry, whereas the extraction industry's production increased considerably.

Last March we achieved better results in the production of basic raw and other materials than we did in the previous months. This was especially so with the production of bituminous coal (average daily production increased 0.8 percent last March as compared with last February). The production of rolled goods increased 0.3 percent, steel piping 2 percent, lead 6.8 percent, aluminum 1.6 percent and cement about 20 percent. The increase in the production of fuels and raw materials made it possible to activate production in some branches of the processing industry. For example, the daily production of farm tractors increased 7.8 percent last March as compared with last February.

Average employment in industry was 4.9 percent lower in the first quarter of this year compared with the same quarter last year, mainly because some workers accelerated their retirement.

Per capita sold production decreased in the same period by 5.4 percent, but a small improvement was achieved compared with last February. The average wage (excluding the compensation for increased prices) increased about 26 percent, mainly on account of the wage raises in the second half of 1981.

The basic production of socialized construction enterprises increased last March compared with last February, but was 20.7 percent lower (in constant prices and in comparable working time) than it was in March 1981, mainly as a result of the decreased investments envisaged by the plan.

The results of the socialized housing construction in the first quarter of this year are 39.2 percent lower than they were last year, which is a shortfall of 13,200 apartments.

Compared with the first quarter of 1981, the procurement of slaughter animals decreased 10 percent in terms of the weight of meat in the first quarter of this year.

The slump in the procurement of slaughter animals was caused above all by a deep slump in the procurement of slaughter poultry, which amounted to merely 8,600 birds and was 80.6 percent lower then it was in March 1981 because of the shortage of imported fodder, caused by U.S. economic restrictions.

The procurement of cattle was good and was 16.3 percent higher than it was in March 1981, but the procurement of hogs was 4.4 percent lower last March than it was in March 1981.

The slump in the procurement of eggs amounted to 5.1 percent compared with the first quarter of 1981, but the procurement of milk was 2.4 percent higher in the same quarter compared with the first quarter of 1981.

The situation in the food market is gradually improving, following the food price hike this year. Continued supplies of many articles (milk, low-fat cheese, eggs and mineral fats) were ensured over a large area last March. The supplies of rationed foods, including meat and its products, met the rationed market needs. The supply of many unrationed goods was inadequate.

There was a shortage of milk cream, fatty cheeses, fish, concentrated foods, canned vegetables and fruit, imported articles (tea, spices) and so on.

Although prices have been increased, there continued to be great demand for nonfood articles, including the light industry products and some durables. The supplies of those goods did not meet the needs of the market.

Last March, as compared with March 1981, there was a considerable increase in the value of exports to socialist countries (18.7 percent) and to capitalist countries (13.5 percent). In view of the still decreasing trend last January and February, the imports from capitalist countries so far this year were much lower than they were last year, but the imports from socialist countries, especially from the USSR, increased consistently.

Compared with the first quarter of 1981, in the first quarter of this year our imports from the socialist countries greatly outstripped exports, which were 2.4 percent up on last year. On the other hand, our exports to the capitalist countries in the first quarter of this year exceeded our imports from them, mainly because of large import restrictions imposed by other countries. It should be added that the slump in imports last March was a little less severe than it was last February.

The Central Office of Statistics will present more comprehensive data on the country's socioeconomic situation last March in the second half of this month.

MARITIME FUEL SHORTAGES PROMOTE CONCERN

LD141906 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] The Polish Steamship Company [PZM] must spend about Z9 billion buying oil for its vessels. The cost will be higher than last year. The situation is becoming more difficult in the sense that supply possibilities in the country are decisively smaller than the demand. The PZM receives approximately 30 percent of its fuel from domestic sources. The remainder, close to 70 percent, is purchased with foreign currency. Fuel shortages cause the PZM vessels to stay in home ports, and consequently to have further losses.

Solutions to this problem are being discussed. It has been proposed that the right quantities of crude oil -- which is cheaper in the Persian Gulf countries -- be purchased and that the crude oil be transported by Polish tankers to the fuel base in the northern port and then processed in the Gdansk refinery which has idle processing capacity.

PAP REPORTS COAL EXPORT REACHES 1.5 MILLION TONS

LD141900 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Szczecin, 14 Apr (PAP) -- Since the beginning of this year, the fleet of the Polish Steamship Company has transported over 6.5 million tons of cargo, of which coal for export once again constituted the most important item, amounting to 1.5 million tons.

MRS WALESA CONFIDES TO UNDERGROUND BULLETIN

NC141114 Paris AFP in English 1109 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Apr (AFP) -- Lech Walesa's salary as president of the banned trade union federation Solidarity has been constantly paid to his wife since his arrest last December 13, and systematically remitted by her to Solidarity members in hiding, she said in an interview with an underground bulletin circulating here.

Mrs Danuta Walesa said financial and material aid to those in hiding and their dependants was "very well organized," and that she herself had been living on "money from the church and private individuals".

"The church has helped me from the outset with money and parcels of food and clothing," Mrs Walesa said.

"For Christmas I got four parcels," she added. "When there is too much I give it to others. I am not short of basic necessities. What I want is for martial law to be over and to have Lech back. Though, as before, he will not have much free time for the family, it would be nice anyway."

Mrs Walesa continued: "People have been very good to me and the family. They give us money. There is one gentleman who comes once a month with produce from the country -- eggs, fowl, meat."

Mrs Walesa said that on the day of her husband's arrest, "people came to the house to ask if it was true that Lech had been taken away. After that, for the first month, they were afraid to come but then they started calling again and bringing parcels."

She said she had been receiving greetings cards every day -- more than ever since the birth on January 27 of her daughter, Maria-Victoria. There were between 30 and 40 such messages daily, and one day, she got 144, Mrs Walesa said. "Among all these I only had one abusive letter," she added.

Mrs Walesa went on to speak of "my only problem" -- her sons Bogdan, 11, Slawek, 9, Przemek, 8, and Jarek, 5. "I can't control them any more," she said. "Slawek most of all. He has changed a lot since martial law came in. He's a little ruffian. Though he is just a kid, you can see he is demoralized -- crushed. I'm always asking him, 'Slawek, don't you ever smile any more?' And he tells me, 'Mama, what is there to smile about?'

"He is the one I am most anxious about. Anything could happen to him without me being responsible, and afterwards people would say to my husband: 'You see how your wife doesn't look after the children'. And he will believe them," she said.

Mrs Walesa added: "The worst of it is that he will think the union is through and that his family is going the same way."

Young Slawek's school record was very poor, she said. In August 1980 the boy had even tried to lead a strike to have the school principal dismissed. Now, she had heard Slawek and his classmates had formed a gang to beat up children whose parents were communist party members.

"Fortunately," Mrs Walesa added, "a gentleman has offered to take him for private lessons."

"The children never complain," she said. "If they have problems they don't talk about them. When they ask me questions I answer, but I have not tried to explain the situation to them. Even that Sunday when Lech was taken away I said nothing. I acted as if nothing had happened. But the eldest one understands everything."

Mrs. Walesa said she was outspoken in her dealings with the Polish authorities.

"But the authorities are afraid," she added. "When I come to Warsaw, I sense that fear. The church is also afraid in Warsaw. It does everything the authorities wish. In Gdansk it's different. In Gdansk the church is with the people. It does not seek to constrain them."

Mrs Walesa continued: "At times I look on the dark side of things, but deep down in my mind I think that all will come right. It will have to come right, because it cannot be otherwise. Things will have to be as the majority of people wish, and this will come about even if it is painful and difficult."

ZYCIE WARSZAWY ON FRONT OF NATIONAL ACCORD

LD141500 Warsaw PAP in English 1408 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] 14 Apr (PAP) -- In an extensive article on the front of national accord that could replace the hitherto national unity front, ZYCIE WARSZAWY wrote:

"The front is necessary because millions of citizens of our country are not (and rather will not be) members of political parties or other organizations exerting actual influence on politics. These millions of citizens have a great potential of social activeness and commitment. The existence of the forum of their activeness and gearing them to social and political activity are urgent matters.

"That is why the front of national accord is a social necessity. However, it can be so only as a real front, as a front being aware of its own social possibilities and limitations, and as a front not being a substitutional product of the state or of politics but a real political partner and a genuine co-author of social transformations."

"Agreement always consists in making decisions on joint goals. Therefore, it does not solve all issues, problems and controversies but only those that can (or must) be settled together."

"The front of national accord will be a formula of the strictly defined agreement and of the strictly defined duties towards the whole society."

"The front of national accord will become a political superstructure for all social organizations not being political parties which however permanently 'solve' various political problems."

"In the first model, the basis of the political construction is the recognition of the state as a structure in which and towards which all parties to the accord operate. Besides, the state is neither a guarantor of the accord, nor its goal, nor a party to the accord (for instance as in the well-known formula of the summer of 1981: the state-church-Solidarnosc). The socialist state guarantees the rule of the working class.

"The second model, to some extent supporting the first one, is based on somewhat different assumptions. The political basis of its construction is the distinction between parties together with other strictly political organizations and all other organizations and social initiatives."

"The second model assumes that the activity of all organizations and social institutions is not only an objective fact but also a systemic necessity. However, as we know, the settlement of any social issue depends on creating an appropriate political mechanism and on ensuring political guarantees of the successful activity," ZYCIE WARSZAWY said.

MEETING WITH USSR ELECTRICAL OFFICIALS REPORTED

LD150010 Warsaw International Service in English 2230 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Representatives of the Soviet Ministry of the Electrical Industry have held talks in Poland concerning the use of the insufficiently employed industrial potential of Poland. The Soviet side had pledged readiness to supply necessary raw materials. Good prospects for cooperation have been noted in the production of cables used in the power industry, in building and communications. Part of the produce will be sent to the Soviet Union as payment for the raw materials and the rest will remain in Poland.

MADEJ MEETS DJURANOVIC, ENDS BELGRADE VISIT

LD142110 Warsaw PAP in English 2014 GMT 14 Apr 82

[By PAP correspondent Tadeusz Sapocinski]

[Text] Belgrade 14 Apr (PAP) -- Problems of economic cooperation between Poland and Yugoslavia were the subject of talks held by Polish Deputy Premier and Planning Commission Chairman Zbigniew Madej during his two-day visit to Belgrade which ended today.

Madej was received by Chairman of the Federal Executive Council (government) Veselin Djuranovic and by Executive Secretary of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia CC Pavle Gazi. During the meetings discussed was the sociopolitical situation in both countries. The sides expressed their willingness to continue and deepen all-round cooperation between the two countries despite difficulties encountered by Poland and problems experienced by the Yugoslav economy.

Madej also met with Deputy Premier Zvone Dragan and heads of several economic ministries. The sides confirmed their intention to close the current five-year term with a bilateral turnover of 3,600 million dollars (1,000 million more than in the preceding five-year term).

The Polish side submitted a proposal calling for Yugoslav enterprises' participation in utilizing idle capacities of some Polish plants. The proposal will be promptly studied by the Yugoslav side.

The sides were unanimous in their opinion that particularly good chances of cooperation are in raw material, car, energy machines and equipment, and building machines industries. Except for the raw material industries, however, the expected rate of growth of trade will not match the rate recorded prior to the Polish economic crisis.

URBAN: JOURNALISTS ASSOCIATION REMOVAL REGRETTED

PM150847 Paris LE FIGARO in French 9 Apr 82 p 3

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "The Polish Government has Two Irons in the Fire"]

[Text] Warsaw -- The Polish authorities are still blowing alternately hot and cold and seem to be doing so deliberately. Scarcely had Jerzy Kuberski, minister for religious affairs, asserted that the government was doing all it could to reach agreement with the church and attain national reconciliation than it was learned that Mr Samsonowicz, the very popular rector of Warsaw University, a representative of the party's liberal wing, had been forced to resign from his post as rector and had finally been expelled from the party.

On the other hand on Wednesday evening Minister Urban, the government's spokesman, received, on General Jaruzelski's behalf, five signatories of the letter sent to the prime minister protesting the dissolution of the Polish Journalists' Association [SDP]. They included Mr Wroblewski, Mr Gielzynski and historian Garlicki.

Mr Urban told them that the general regarded their letter as a "serious" document which could serve as a basis for dialogue on the subject of the situation in journalistic circles. He made routine criticism of the action of the SDP and of its chairman, Stefan Bratkowski, who, especially after 13 December, indulged "in overt opposition activities." The SDP therefore had to go.

However -- and this is the essential element of that meeting -- Mr Urban explained that he was "authorized to say that the government is sorry that the SDP was dissolved in an unseemly way." A campaign of explanation and discussion should have been launched and a new association created only after that. However action was taken "in such a way that journalistic circles are entitled to feel annoyed." In other words "the decision was right but its implementation unfortunate."

Mr Urban commented in conclusion that no government liked to admit its mistakes and that this was the first time the present government had done so since 13 December. It is obvious that that self-criticism is an attack on Mr Olszowski, one of the advocates of a "hard" line and directly responsible for the way in which the SDP was dissolved. This is not the first setback suffered by the chief of propaganda and ideology. The program drawn up under his direction "What We Are Fighting For and Where We Are Going" is being violently criticized among the party's grass roots, especially in the enterprises. Finally, the ideological session led by Mr Olszowski last week was a fiasco both because of its low intellectual level and its badly thought out political lines.

It is as if the general and his friends really wanted to resume the path of a degree of national accord and renewal, albeit very limited, but were convinced that before they can do so they must rid themselves of liberals who would be likely to revive uncontrolled democratization. The leader of the country is apparently not unwilling for that disagreeable work to be entrusted to the party "hardliners" for the time being, on condition that it is possible to criticize their methods and even eliminate them later....

RCP DELEGATION BEGINS CHINA VISIT 14 APRIL

Ceausescu Welcomed

AU140923 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0745 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 14 Apr (AGERPRES) -- After the arrival ceremony [in Beijing on 13 April] Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Elena Ceausescu and Hu Yaobang, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, had a short courtesy interview at the Palace of the National People's Congress.

Addressing the head of the RCP and of the Romanian state, Hu Yaobang: All our party and state leaders most warmly welcome you, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. In their behalf I welcome you once more.

Thanking for the wishes addressed to him, Nicolae Ceausescu said: In turn, in behalf of our party leadership I should like to address you and all the comrades in the party leadership a warm salute and best wishes.

Held in a cordial atmosphere of mutual esteem and understanding, the interview between Nicolae Ceausescu and Hu Yaobang highlighted the warm friendship established between the two peoples, countries and parties.

The interview preceding the official talks was attended by the Romanian and Chinese participating in the summit dialogue.

Ceausescu Toast

AU131914 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1803 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Report on President Nicolae Ceausescu toast at banquet given in his honor by PRC's Hu Yaobang in Beijing on 13 April]

[Text] Beijing, 13 Apr (AGERPRES) -- We are glad to have the opportunity to once again be the guests of People's China, to once again meet you and the Chinese people, to which we are linked by lasting relations of friendship, mutual esteem and valuation, President Nicolae Ceausescu said in the toast he proposed at the banquet given by the Chinese guests on April 13, addressing a warm salute to Chairman Hu Yaobang, to the other members of the party and state leadership, to communists and the entire Chinese people.

The friendship and collaboration between our countries, parties and peoples have rich and beautiful traditions, Nicolae Ceausescu showed. During the visits I paid to your beautiful country, during the meetings and talks I had with Chairman Mao Zedong, with Premier Zhou Enlai and with other Chinese leadership we laid the foundations of lasting relations between our countries and peoples, which have steadily consolidated along the years.

We are particularly appreciative of the Romanian-Chinese friendship and collaboration -- which have developed under difficult conditions, under complicated international circumstances and which are the fruit of long efforts perseveringly made by both sides for years on end in which our countries have collaborated and mutually assisted as friends. We Romanians have a saying: "A friend in need is a friend indeed". True, under any circumstances, our peoples have acted as good friends, have always militated for the consolidation of their collaboration and solidarity. Therefore, we consider that we have a highly responsible duty to our peoples to do everything possible so that the level of these relations should not lower at all, but, on the contrary, increase with every passing year.

We are glad that during the talks we have started today, we have the opportunity to continue the fruitful dialogue which led to the multilateral development of these relations, to find new ways and means to broaden still more the collaboration and cooperation between our countries, parties and peoples.

We consider that conditions exist for the Romanian-Chinese relations -- founded on the principles of socialism, full equality of rights, mutual esteem and respect -- to further witness a powerful flourishing through joint efforts, meeting the increased possibilities created by the socioeconomic development of our countries. Within these relations, we attach great importance to the development and diversification of the economic collaboration, to the promotion of a broader cooperation in production, in the building of industrial units, in the capitalization of natural sources and in other domains of mutual interest. We also consider that the intensification of our collaboration and cooperation -- on an economic, technical-scientific and cultural field -- of exchanging experience on a party and state line will fully meet the interests of progress of our peoples, the general cause of socialism and peace.

We are highly appreciative of the efforts your industrious people make for attaining the target established by the Chinese Communist Party -- turning People's China into a powerful socialist state, with modern agriculture, industry, national defence and science, with an ever higher living standard of the working people. We note with satisfaction the remarkable achievements scored along this road -- and as true friends, we wish you, dear Chinese comrades, fresh and ever bigger success in building a flourishing socialist society in People's China.

We also appreciate the constructive role and stand of the People's Republic of China in international life, in the settlement of the major questions concerning contemporary mankind, in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and neo-colonialism, for the cause of the peoples' freedom and independence, for progress and peace in the world.

After highlighting Romania's current concerns for the powerful increase of productive forces, the growth of national wealth and the rise of the standard of living of the entire people, Nicolae Ceausescu said: Doing her utmost for the successful unfolding of socialist construction, Romania firmly works in the international arena, as well for a climate of detente, peace and broad cooperation among nations, starting from the conviction that only under suchlike circumstances our people -- like all the peoples of the world -- can ensure its free and independent development, its progress and welfare.

We are deeply concerned over the current international situation which continues to be particularly complex. The course of events in the world arena makes of war or peace the cardinal issue of today. Now more than ever before the peoples must rally their efforts and pass to resolute actions with a view to halting the dangerous course of events towards confrontation and war, preventing the further mounting of international tension, and achieving a passage to the resumption and development of the policy of detente and peace, of collaboration and respect for national independence.

We attach utmost importance to our collaboration with all the socialist countries, we strengthen our solidarity and cooperation with the developing countries, with the non-aligned countries and we expand, in the spirit of peaceful coexistence, our relations with all the states of the world, irrespective of social system. We firmly ground all our relations on the principles of equality, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage, non-recourse to the use and threat of force.

Living in Europe, we militate actively for security and collaboration on the continent, for the halting of the deployment of intermediate-range nuclear missiles and the withdrawal of the ones in place. We consider that the most ardent imperative of our days is the cessation of the arms race, just as the passage to palpable measures of disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place. We declare most resolutely for the settlement of all interstate issues by peaceful means, by negotiations alone. We militate for the eradication of underdevelopment, the bringing of the wide gaps separating the rich countries from the poor ones, for the establishment of a new international economic order.

I am pleased to note the fine collaboration between Romania and China in the international life -- and I express my conviction that it will witness an even more powerful development in future.

Naturally, taking account of the particular conditions in which Romania and the People's Republic of China work there may be some differences of opinion in connection with some complex issues of the international life, but the essential fact is that we strengthen our collaboration, work ever more closely together in the spirit of the assertion of the policy of peace, respect for independence, detente and international collaboration.

In conclusion, Nicolae Ceausescu expressed his conviction that his current visit to the People's Republic of China would go down as another important moment in the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples.

Shenyang Visit

AU141024 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0950 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 14 Apr (AGERPRES) -- On April 14 in the morning, Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP, president of Romania, Elena Ceausescu, and Hu Yaobang, chairman of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, left Beijing flying to Shenyang.

The inhabitants of Shenyang municipality, the capital of the province of Liaoning in northeastern China, extended a festive reception to the messengers of the Romanian people.

On boarding off the plane, Nicolae Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu and Hu Yaobang were warmly and friendly welcomed by Li Huang, permanent secretary of the Liaoning Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party; Hu Yimin, secretary of the Liaoning Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, vice-chairman of the people's government, by other representatives of the local party and state bodies.

VICE PREMIER PATAN CONDUCTS TALKS IN LIBYA

AU141839 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Tripoli, 14 Apr (AGERPRES) -- During the visit he is paying to Tripoli, Ion Patan, Romanian deputy prime minister, met Jadallah 'Aziz at-Talhi, secretary of the General People's Committee of the Socialist People's Libyan Jamahiriyah. On the occasion the sides analysed possibilities of further developing the economic relations between Romania and Libya, setting up from the agreements signed between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, in Bucharest, in the fall of 1981.

Ion Patan also met the General People's Committee secretaries for light industries, economy, atomic energy, petroleum, housing, land reform and land reclamation and treasury.

The interviews passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

BURTICA HOLDS ECONOMIC TALKS IN BRAZIL

AU141838 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Brasilia, 14 Apr (AGERPRES) -- While in Brazil, Cornel Burtica, Romania's deputy prime minister, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation conducted talks with the Brazilian ministers of external relations, of mines and energy, of planning, of agriculture and of industry and commerce.

Aspects of the economic relations between Romania and Brazil were approached, as well as the possibilities of expanding and diversifying trade exchanges, economic, financial and technico-scientific cooperation, in keeping with the two countries' joint wish.

BORBA COMMENTATOR ON FALKLAND ISLANDS DISPUTE

AU141920 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Apr 82 p 2

[Dimitrije Sesarinac military-political commentary: "The Conflict Over the Falkland Islands"]

[Excerpts] The Argentinian Government has tried with military force to solve the dispute with Great Britain over the Falkland Islands which has been going on for almost 20 years. The invasion that followed (after a long telephone conversation with the U.S. President), has practically met no real resistance on the islands. Thus, the East and West Falkland Islands, after 149 years in British possession and with a population of 1,800 who are exclusively Britons, are now under the rule of the Argentine armed forces.

The strategic significance of the islands is relative. They were significant for a world empire, Great Britain, at a time when the Panama Canal did not exist. Now they are significant only in the context of a conflict between the big powers, and this means primarily for the United States and not for Argentina and Great Britain. Even in this context their significance is only partial even for the big powers. The islands would have a decisive significance for the United States if the Panama Canal were closed or if a war were conducted in the way imagined by strategists with the predominant experience of World War II.

Without Military Significance

Under contemporary conditions, when strategic nuclear arsenals exist, neither these islands nor any other point in the world has or can have the significance it used to have. These islands, however, are significant for Argentina; a foreign power could exert pressure on Argentina with the help of forces on these islands. Bearing in mind that such a thing does not even occur to Great Britain and that the United States has other ways to exert pressure and influence, these islands have no military significance for Argentina, either. After all, Argentina has large tracts of land and it does not need the islands as a territory at all.

With its 28 million people, with the highest rate of inflation in the world, with its enormous tracts of land which are insufficiently used, Argentina can hardly convince its workers and farmers that it will solve burning social and economic problems by grabbing the Falklands. Solving internal problems through such a military action may be of very doubtful value.

The problem, however, is still not simple. To Reagan the islands would certainly be London's first aim, but the question arises of how to do it. Can this be done by limited-scope armed action?

Some people suppose that Argentina now has an opportunity to choose a new ally, the Soviet Union. However, it is not reasonable to suppose so, not only because of Argentina but also because of the Soviet Union. Moscow could hardly allow itself such an unprincipled action. To change by force borders which have stood for 150 years, because of alleged historical rights and geographic affinity, may have an unpleasant sound in Moscow when one speaks about the problems of the Ussuri river border. To enter such a game would probably not be very wise when it is a matter of long-term strategy.

The events in the far south of America demonstrate once again that not everything in the world occurs within the framework of bloc confrontations. It is not yet clear how the dispute over the Falklands will be concluded. It is a fact, however, that it diverts the world's attention to a certain extent from the East-West confrontation and that it shows that the situation in the world now is characterized by a great complexity of relations and the interests of numerous countries.

AUSTRIAN PRESIDENT CONTINUES ACTIVITIES 14 APR

Meets Djuranovic

LD141406 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1319 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Apr (TANJUG) -- Austrian President Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger and Yugoslav Premier Veselin Djuranovic today expressed pleasure with the favourable development of relations between the two neighbouring countries. They stressed Yugoslavia's and Austria's concern for the development of comprehensive goodneighbourly cooperation in the interest of the two countries and maintenance of peace in Europe, and for a revival of the processes of understanding and cooperation on the basis of equality, as provided by the Helsinki Final Act.

The complex political and economic situation in the world leads the two countries to a more intense cooperation aimed at a speedier settlement of the problems facing them, it was said during the meeting. The longterm Yugoslav-Austrian economic cooperation, above all industrial cooperation and joint ventures, were assessed as being of special importance. It was underlined that a more balanced trade between the two countries can be achieved by expanding the volume of trade and developing the more advanced forms of economic cooperation.

It was also noted that the settlement of questions outstanding can be continued and speeded up by developing comprehensive relations between the two countries and in an atmosphere of understanding and mutual confidence.

Holds Press Conference

LD141448 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1337 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Apr (TANJUG) -- Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger today stated in Belgrade that neutral and nonaligned countries have a notable role in settling world focuses of crisis. Speaking at a press conference in the Belgrade international press center the Austrian president said that the experience in cooperation of European neutral and nonaligned countries will be exceptionally valuable in further development of international relations. The Austrian president stated the satisfaction with the results of talks with Presidency of Yugoslavia President Sergej Kraigher and stressed that Yugoslav-Austrian talks were conducted in the spirit of openness, friendship and good-neighbour relations. Kirchschlaeger stressed that his visit to Yugoslavia will confirm fundamental stands on which friendship and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Austria will be further strengthened.

The Austrian president stressed the desire of his country for all possible disputed questions between the two countries to be settled in direct contacts and talks. He also stated the conviction that his current visit to Yugoslavia will contribute to the Yugoslav-Austrian cooperation and that it will at the same time strengthen the process of detente in Europe. In referring to the position of the Slovenian and Croatian national minorities in Austria Rudolf Kirchschlaeger said that all outstanding questions which concern Yugoslav minorities have not been settled and that continual efforts should be invested in advancing the conditions in which they live in Austria. Kirchschlaeger also stated the conviction that the national minorities in his country will become a true bridge of friendship between Yugoslavia and Austria.

LJUBICIC MEETS CSSR ENGINEERING MINISTER

LD142202 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1120 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Apr (TANJUG) Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, had talks today at the Federal Secretariat for National Defense with Pavol Bahyl, federal minister of general engineering of the CSSR, who is heading a CSSR delegation on an official and friendly visit to our country. The talks, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, were also attended by Col Gen Veljko Kadijevic, assistant federal secretary for national defense, Col Gen Dusan Vujatovic, Rear Adm Zvonimir Kostic and other officers of the Yugoslav People's Army.

POLAND'S MADEJ MEETS KOSTIC, ENDS VISIT

Talks With Kostic

LD141406 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1309 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Apr (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Finances Petar Kostic had talks today with Polish Vice Premeir Zbigniew Madej. Views were exchanged on bilateral economic relations and, especially, in relation to the hiterto cooperation between the two countries' banking and financial institutions. Kostic and Madej also discussed current international economic trends.

Review of Visit

LD142208 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2107 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Apr (TANJUG) -- Polish Vice-Premeir and Planning Commission Chairman Zbigniew Madej, who headed a Polish delegation, today closed his working visit to Yugoslavia.

During his visit, Madej and Yugoslav Vice Premier Zvone Dragan discussed the possibilities for further development and expansion of relations and cooperation between the two countries. Particular attention was devoted in the talks to economic cooperation this year and to the basis of cooperation in the 1981-1985 period. The need was stressed for finding joint solutions in the sphere of economic and financial relations.

Zbigniew Madej and the Polish delegation also conducted a number of significant and very successful talks with Yugoslav state and party officials and representatives of economic organizations.

POZDERAC APPRAISES VISIT TO EAST AFRICA

AU141122 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1742 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Text] Lusaka, 11 Apr (TANJUG) -- While on visits to Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia, the LCY delegation saw for itself that Yugoslavia and the LCY were in high esteem in these countries, has said chief delegate Hamdija Pozderac, member of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committtee.

"In Mozambique, we gained the impression that we have more or less identical opinions on all questions discussed, both in the field of international relations and in the field of solving internal problems in our two countries," Pozderac said. In line with its stands, Yugoslavia will take part in an action of international solidarity with the Mozambican people hit by a heavy drought, he said.

Referring to his visit to Tanzania, Pozderac said that its president, Julius Nyerere, had expressed his great satisfaction with Yugoslavia's going the Tito way and with having shown strong and vigorous even after Tito's death. While in Zambia, the LCY delegation had talks with the UNIP's top leaders and was received by Humphrey Mulemba, acting head of state in absence of President Dr Kenneth Kaunda.

KRAIGHER CHAIRS STATE PRESIDENCY SESSION 14 APR

LD141530 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1308 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Apr (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency held a session in Belgrade today under the chairmanship of Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency.

The Presidency discussed and endorsed the platform for the talks with Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, who will visit our country shortly. The significance of this visit was for the further development of bilateral friendly relations and cooperation and for the exchange of views on the situation in the world and the topical problems which are today confronting nonaligned countries and the movement as a whole.

The Presidency considered a number of questions of the organization of work of the Federal Executive Council and federal administration from the point of view of the transformation of federal administration on the basis of the provisions of the SFRY Constitution, the systematic laws on state administration and the lines of development of the political system established at the 11th LCY Congress. The need was stressed to carry out a complete analysis on the basis of experience gained thus far in the functioning of the Federal Executive Council, its bodies, federal organs of administration and federal organizations. On the basis of this analysis the Federal Executive Council would then have to prepare the program of the further constitutional transformation of federal administration. The Presidency also considered other questions within the framework of its current activity.

BORBA CARRIES AGENDA FOR 12TH LCY CONGRESS

AU141819 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Apr 82 p 1

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 8 Apr -- At its 25th session today, the LCY Central Committee decided that the 12th LCY Congress would be held in Belgrade on 26, 27, 28 and 29 June this year.

A report entitled "The LCY in the Struggle for the Further Development of Socialist Self-Management" will be submitted to the 12th congress.

At today's session, the Central Committee discussed the draft resolution for the 12th LCY Congress on which Dusan Dragosavac, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the LCY Central Committee commission for the preparation of that document, reported.

Agenda of Congress

As was decided, the following agenda will be proposed to the 12th congress:

One -- Election of the congress working bodies;
Two -- Verification of the delegates' credentials;
Three -- Reports on the work of the LCY organs in the period between the 11th and 12th LCY Congresses: a -- report on the work of the LCY Central Committee; b -- report on the work of the LCY Commission for Statutory Questions; and c -- report on the work of the LCY Supervisory Commission;
Four -- Report: "The LCY in the Struggle for the Further Development of Socialist Self-Management;"
Five -- Discussion on the report and the reports of the LCY organs;
Six -- Election of congress commissions and their presidents and presidiums, discussion in commissions on the future LCY tasks and the draft documents of the 12th LCY Congress;
Seven -- Adoption of the resolution of the 12th LCY Congress and the amendments to the LCY Statute; and,
Eight -- Verification of election of the LCY organs.

The draft documents for the 12th LCY Congress will be published and will be discussed by the LCY organs and organizations.

BORBA REVIEWS FOREIGN EXCHANGE CONTROVERSY

AU092028 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 7 April on page four, in the "Discussions on Foreign Exchange" column, carries a 1,000-word commentary by J. Pjevic entitled "For Realism and Clear Accounts," reviewing the reasons for Slovenia's opposition to any revision of the existing federal law on foreign trade and foreign exchange operations. Noting that some of the statements by Slovenia's representatives in this connection sound nearly like an ultimatum, Pjevic says that, although it appears that these statements are primarily aimed against the Federal Executive Council, they are in fact equally, if not even more, aimed against those who are exploiting a difficult and complex situation and the unenviable position of the Federal Executive Council to fulfill their own partial and short-term interests through various administrative and interventionist measures.

"'The federal administration' is in fact mainly reproached for yielding to these pressures and thereby itself becoming a victim of administrative actions and an 'ally' of techno-bureaucracy," Pjevic writes. Therefore Slovenia recommends a consistent implementation of the constitutional provisions according to which the Federal Executive Council and the entire federal administration are responsible exclusively to the federal organs for the execution of policies and implementation of laws. They must not accept any directives or tasks from any other sociopolitical communities.

According to Pjevic, Slovenia's economy faces an enormous task of restructuring and technological modernization. At the same time it finds itself in a most unfavorable situation as a result of its declining accumulation and reproduction capability and its increased commitments for developing its infrastructure, repaying foreign credits and investing in the necessary sources of raw materials. It is estimated that 239.7 billion dinars of the total income of 459.6 billion dinars that Slovenia's economy expects to realize for all of its reproduction needs in the 1981-85 period will have to be allotted for repaying its foreign credit principal, for joint ventures and for some other commitments and purposes in other republics and provinces. This leaves only 214.6 billion dinars for capital investments in Slovenia. In addition to that, in the coming 2 years Slovenia plans to increase the share of exports in its total social product to 36.5 percent and, in the 1983-85 period, ensure that its exports will exceed its imports by 13 percent.

It is under the burden of all these commitments and obligations, Pjevic reports, that Slovenia is afraid, lest "the centralization and distribution of foreign exchange" compel it "to also repay the foreign credits of others -- the credits that have been accepted without its knowledge and consent and have been mostly used inefficiently" -- and thereby discourage its economy from increasing exports. For this reason "Slovenia persistently fights against new administrative measures because it fears they might become a rule rather than exception and, at the same time, it demands that the debts be paid by those who have incurred them. It insists on "realism, clear accounts and economic solutions on self-managing socioeconomic foundations," Pjevic concludes.

In the same column, BORBA on the same day carries a 900-word commentary by D. Vukovic entitled "The Worst Is the Status Quo," presenting the arguments in favor of a revision of the existing foreign exchange system. Wishing to "increase the influx of foreign exchange, improve the country's foreign liquidity and insure the regular fulfillment of the country's priority foreign commitments, the Federal Executive Council has submitted to the SFRY Assembly a draft law. By concentrating the economy's foreign exchange in banks, the law would create the necessary material prerequisites for the functioning of the foreign exchange market, accelerate the transfer of foreign exchange from abroad and provide certain sanctions against the organizations which keep excessive amounts of foreign exchange abroad," Vukovic reports. Vuckovic notes many "sharp criticisms" of this draft law which, however, the Federal Executive Council proposes only as a temporary solution. Vukovic wonders why the critics defend the existing law on foreign exchange when, at the same time, they are engaged in marathon discussions about amending some of its major provisions and when this law obviously has failed to eliminate many irregularities and weaknesses from the field of foreign exchange operations. The draft law proposed by the Federal Executive Council is designed precisely to "alleviate or eliminate some of the deformities in the foreign exchange operations that have resulted from the existing system-related law." There is no doubt, Vukovic points out that, "in a situation in which disruptions occur -- and if anywhere, they have certainly occurred in the foreign exchange operations -- it is the obligation and duty of the Federal Executive Council to intervene and, if necessary, intervene even with administrative measures. In this specific case, the Federal Executive Council has not intervened but only submitted a draft law" in line with the recent recommendation by the commissions for developing and implementing the economic stabilization program.

It serves no purpose, Vukovic says, to criticize the proposed draft law, label it as nonself-managing and invoke the workers' role in foreign exchange operations.

It is quite clear that the existing state of affairs in the field of foreign exchange is contrary to self-management. It is certain that the Federal Executive Council, if it fails to take the necessary steps, will be inevitably blamed for the continuation of disruptions and deformities in foreign exchange. All this does not imply that all provisions of the proposed draft law can be accepted a priori. The fact is, however, that the draft law is needed because the worst is the status quo preserving the present state of affairs and thereby also many negative phenomena, Vukovic concludes.

TANJUG OUTLINES NEWLY ENACTED DEFENSE LAW

LD141442 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1344 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Apr (TANJUG) -- The armed forces of Yugoslavia protect the country not only against outside aggression but also against internal threats to its independence, territorial integrity and constitutional order. This conception of the country's total national defence was established by a new law on total national defence recently enacted by the Assembly of Yugoslavia.

The law, prepared over a period of several years, constitutes the basis of the further development and supplementation of the Yugoslav system of total national defence. Among the novelties introduced by the law, the provision on the Presidency of Yugoslavia as the supreme organ of command and administration of total national defence is stressed in particular. The new provision supersedes an earlier one determining the president of the republic as the supreme commander of the armed forces which became void after the death of Josip Broz Tito.

In addition to outside danger, the law specifies "other emergencies" in which the system of total national defence becomes operative. The power to determine the existence of such circumstances, to proclaim a state of emergency and to undertake relevant measures, including the use of the armed forces is vested exclusively in the Presidency of Yugoslavia.

The introduction of special responsibility of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia in the system of total national defence is one of the novelties. This role of the LCY is to assume particular importance in extraordinary circumstances (i.e. possible paralysis of leadership and wakening of resistence) in which the LCY must organise resistance and the establishment of constitutional leaderships. In such circumstances the LCY directly conducts total national defence.

The Yugoslav People's Army, as part of the integral armed forces of Yugoslavia, trains its members for all forms of combat action, including partisan warfare. Such a broad range of possibilities in the regular army's action, constitutes a continuation of the traditions of the Yugoslav people's liberation war in the Second World War.

Under the law, units of the Yugoslav People's Army may be used for social self-protection in extraordinary situations when the constitutional order, independence and territorial integrity of Yugoslavia are exposed to attack. The Yugoslav republics and provinces, that is their competent bodies are in charge of territorial defense, whose units, together with those of the Yugoslav People's Army, make up the armed forces of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The commanders of the republican and provincial territorial defence are responsible, along the line of command, to the Presidency of Yugoslavia.

All Yugoslav citizens, socio-political and working organizations are encompassed by the system of Yugoslav total national defence. The defence of the country is not only an obligation but a constitutional right of all Yugoslavs, a right of which no one can deprive them. The Yugoslav Constitution and this law unequivocally say that "no one has the right to sign or recognize the capitulation of the oountry or accept the occupation of the SFRY or any of its parts". This applies equally to the country's armed forces whose surrender or capitulation cannot be recognized by any one as total national defense continues in temporarily occupied territories.

GENERAL CUIC INTERVIEWED ON ALL-PEOPLE'S DEFENSE

LD141750 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1004 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Report on interview with Col Gen Dane Cuic by unidentified TANJUG editor: "Armed Struggle -- The Decisive Form of Opposition to Any Aggression" -- date and place not given]

[Text] The law on all-people's defense is the fourth we have adopted so far. All of these laws proceed from the rich experience we gained during our liberation war and revolution, are based on the concept of all-people's defense and are continuously kept in step with its development and with our society's policy at a specific level of development of our socio-economic and sociopolitical systems. The ideas, thoughts and work of Comrade Tito, creator of our concept of all-people's defense, were of decisive significance in providing the solutions that all of these laws give, including the defense law. This was stated by Col Gen Dane Cuic, undersecretary in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, in a conversation with the editor of TANJUG.

At yesterday's session of the SFRY Assembly, delegates greeted the adoption of this law with applause, which is a rare occurrence. That too confirms in its own way both the significance and the quality of this legal document.

The law was prepared, General Cuic said, in conditions created by a very complex international situation which is pregnant with the dangers of confrontation and war and with large-scale unrest in almost every part of the world. The law was adopted in the conditions created by a number of our own internal economic and other difficulties and subjective shortcomings, which have particularly manifested themselves during the recent period and which include the attempts of the irredentists and other enemies to break up Yugoslavia and estabilize our social system.

Consequently, General Cuic stressed, the adoption of the new law, which represents the normative and legal basis of our entire defense system, is of exceptional social and political significance. This is easy to understand because organizing and preparing the country for defense in the present international and internal conditions undoubtedly rank among our most important tasks. For well-known reasons, our society has always paid constant and particular attention to this question. This is despite the fact that our community and its nations and nationalities -- and all of its working people and citizens -- have always been characterized by a firm orientation against any aggression, war or aggressive pressures and by the struggle for peace and equality in relations between states and nations.

Rejecting war as an instrument in international relations and firmly opting for peace and peaceful cooperation, our community firmly declares in its Constitution that it never will be and cannot be an aggressor and that aggression is irreconcilable with its social essence.

However, taught by the lessons of our own history, our nations and nationalities and our working people and citizens, though firmly in favor of the policy of peace, also proceed at the same time from the assumption that strengthening our country's defense capability is the best means of protecting peace both on our borders and in this part of the world and is the greatest guarantee of our peaceful development and socialist building. At the same time, our society's organization and preparedness for defense represent one of the important factors with regard to dissuading a possible aggressor from carrying out his intentions and with regard to stabilizing our community of equal nations and nationalities.

Our defense system, which will be based on the provisions of this law, and our defense forces, which will develop on the basis of this law will not be aimed against anyone who wants peace; against anyone who does not interfere with our elementary rights, freedom, independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and the constitutionally established social order; and against anyone who does not interfere with our independent economic, political and, in general, social development.

Proceeding from already adopted political attitudes, the law ensures the following: uniform foundations for the system of all-people's defense and basic rights and duties; a higher degree of socialization of all-people's defense; broader rights for working people, citizens, organizations of associated labor, local communities and other participants of society in all-people's defense; firmer ties between all-people's defense and social self-protection in all situations in the realization of the common goal, the country's defense and security, especially in emergency circumstances; formulation of the appropriate constitutional role of the League of Communists, the SAWP and other sociopolitical and social organizations; greater effectiveness of the system of administering all-people's defense and social self-protection, especially through building committees for all-people's defense and social self-protection into this system as operational-political organs of special significance; bringing the entire system of all-people's defense into line with the development of our social system which resulted from the promulgation of the 1974 Constitution.

The law also ensures: adequate preparation or formulation of the constitutional provisions on the SFRY Presidency as the highest organ which leads and commands the armed forces and leads all-people's defense in situations with respect to which the constitutional provisions on the rights and duties of the president of the republic -- or, in other words, the provisions of the law in which these rights were formulated or more fully regulated -- ceased to be in effect when Comrade Tito died; the significant role played by the republics, provinces and other sociopolitical communities in the realization and organization of all-people's defense and in administering territorial defense, civil defense and other components of the system of all-people's defense; the role of the Federal Executive Council, the Federal Secretariat for National Defense and other federal organs in keeping with the federation's constitutional rights and duties in this field.

Col Gen Dane Cuic went on to discuss the kind of solutions which ensure the organization and preparation of our society for all-people's defense. The defense of the country, Cubic stressed, will continue in future to be based on the concept of all-people's defense which was created during the national liberation war and which developed in the course of the post-war self-managing development. The building of our defense on this basis presupposes active, direct and mass participation of all the working people and citizens, nations and nationalities and other subjects of society both in the preparations made for defense in peacetime and, in particular, in defense activities in the event of a direct threat of war, other emergency situations or war itself.

The building of defense on these foundations presupposes ceaseless and long-lasting struggle and all-people's resistance throughout the territory of the country and in all conditions, proceeding from the constitutional principle that no one has the right to recognize or sign any surrender, to accept or recognize the occupation of Yugoslavia or any individual part of it, to recognize or sign the capitulation of the armed forces or any part of them or to prevent citizens from fighting the enemy.

All the subjects of our self-managing society will continue to be at the same time champions both of the rights and duties in the defense of the country and of the defense and protection of its constitutionally established order. The carrying out of these tasks will be their regular everyday duty.

The next question put to General Cuic was: What role will be played in all this by social self-protection and how will their mutual actions be coordinated?

According to the provisions of the new law, all-people's defense and social self-protection are two mutually closely linked functions of our socialist self-managing society in the realization of the same goal -- defense and protection of the constitutionally established social order, freedom, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the SFRY.

They are organized and built on the same ideopolitical and class foundations and are part of the unified defense and self-protection system of socialist self-managing society, with the aim of preventing any activity of the enemy, ensuring effective opposition to any enemy and eliminating any dangers that threaten the country.

The law also envisages basic provisions of the formation, organization and terms of reference of the committee for all-people's defense and social self-protection. The setting up and functioning of these bodies in all the sociopolitical communities, except the federation (where the role of coordination and direction is performed by the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the SFRY Presidency), and in all the organizations of associated labor, local communities and other self-managing organizations and communities does not affect the constitutional and legal rights and duties of other state and self-managing organs and bodies, Cuic said.

How does the new law treat sociopolitical organizations and in particular the League of Communists? The League of Communists has always been at the head of the struggle against any enemy. Has this role also been formulated in the law?

We certainly did not neglect this question. On the contrary, according to the new law, the League of Communists bears the historical and the constitutionally established responsibility for preserving the achievements of the national liberation struggle and the revolution. If, in situations envisaged by the law, the appropriate organs are not able to carry out their tasks and to do their work, in other words if the existing constitutional and legal structures are destroyed in any part of the country and at any level, the League of Communists, according to the law, is dutybound and authorized to take action and adopt measures aimed at enabling these organs to resume their work and should, through the activity of its members, organizations and leaderships, organize and lead all-people's resistance.

It is the right and duty of all the other sociopolitical and social organizations to realize -- in the Socialist Alliance of working people headed by the League of Communists -- political unith and unity of action and encourage the initiative and decisionmaking by working people and citizens and all the social subjects in connection with the strengthening of the country's defense capability and development of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

The draft law, Cuic stressed, elaborated the constitutional position that armed struggle is the most important and the decisive form of opposing any aggression and that it is inseparably linked with all the other forms of all-people's resistance. As the main exponent of the armed struggle, the armed forces are a part of the armed people and constitute a united whole. They consist of the Yugoslav People's Army as the joint armed force of all the nations, nationalities, working people and citizens and of territorial defense as the broadest form of organized armed all-people's resistance. The supreme leadership and command over the armed forces which is entrusted to the SFRY Presidency, in keeping with the Constitution, ensures the unity and indivisibility of the armed struggle and all the forms of all-people's armed resistance.

The armed forces are organized and prepared on the broadest social foundations, from the local community and organization of associated labor up to the broadest sociopolitical communities. The prepartion, organization and equipping of the Yugoslav People's Army as a joint armed forces and the supreme leadership of an command over the entire armed forces falls within the competence of the organs of the federation. The republics, provinces and other sociopolitical organizations are responsible for the organization, preparation and leadership of territorial defense and other forms of all-people's armed resistance.

The organization, preparation and deployment of the entire armed forces are based on unified criteria envisaged by the law. In emergency circumstances in peacetime, the armed forces may also be used -- at the decision of the SFRY Presidency -- to carry out tasks involved in protecting the social order established by the SFRY Constitution.

General Cuic then spoke about the need to develop in addition to the armed forces, other segments of all-people's defense such as civil protection, reconnaissance service and so forth. In this connection, Cuic said, the law proceeds from the conditions in which our country or parts of it could find themselves and from the common aim to eliminate every possible danger to the country in both peace and war and to involve the entire population in the defense effort. All of these parts of the system of all-people's defense are at the same time the elements and the strength of social self-protection. In addition to their wartime tasks, the units' headquarters and other organs of civil protection and the reconnaissance and intelligence service would carry out tasks in peacetime in emergency circumstances. The training of youth, of cadres of members of civil protection, reconnaissance, intelligence and warning services, and of entire population would also cover the corresponding subject matter which concerns social self-protection training. Defense plans and plans for emergency situation, which should be harmonized with social plans, would also ensure both the cohesion and the coordinated development of all-people's defense as a whole and the participation of the defense forces in social self-protection.

Although all-people's defense is based on the broad rights and responsibilities of all subjects of society and on their full initiative, the law in this sphere maintains certain basic duties or obligations for those subjects which have existed up to now, duties such as material obligation, work obligation, military obligation, participation in civil protection and so on. Carrying out these responsibilities remains an essential element in successfully organizing and preparing society for the defense of the country and for equal participation by all working people and citizens, basic and other organizations of associated labor, local communities and other self-management organizations and communities in the defense and protection of the country in all conditions, Col Gen Dane Cuic said at the end of his conversation.

NARODNA ARMIJA REPORTS MILITARY LC CONFERENCES

AU080948 [Editorial Report] Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2229 on 1 April on page six carries a 1,000-word report by S. Jovanovic on the seventh session of the Conference of the LCY organization of the Ljubljana Military District, held in Ljubljana "last week." Jovanovic says that Anton Zupancic chaired the session and that, in addition to delegates and guests, the meeting was attended by Franc Setinc, secretary of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Slovenia, "who spoke about the preparations for the highest meeting of Yugoslav communists -- the 12th LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army, "who informed delegates at length about certain international developments."

Jovanovic says that the discussion, in which nearly 30 delegates spoke, dealt with the activity of the organization and organs of the League of Communists since the last party congress. They spoke about the struggle to further strengthen the combat readiness of the army units and organs, criticized certain shortcomings in work and discussed the attention given to protect the standard of living of army members and the struggle for economic stabilization. "Delegates adopted a report on the work of communists, organizations and organs of the League of Communists and the program of ideopolitical tasks for the coming mandate period and elected a 33-member committee, the statutory commission and the control commission, as well as delegates for the 12th LCY Congress. "At the first session held immediately after the election, Anton Zupancic was elected president of the committee and Josip Fabcic secretary of the Presidium."

In the same issue on page 7, NARODNA ARMIJA carries a 1,000-word report by D. Otovic on the seventh election conference of the LC organization in the air force and antiaircraft defense at which delegates adopted a report on the work of the LCY organization in this service arm of the armed forces and the program of ideopolitical tasks of communists in the next mandate period.

Otovic says that the election conference was attended by Lazar Mojsov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Milan Daljevic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Dane Cuic, president of the Committee of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army, and others.

The discussion, Otovic continues, dealt with the results achieved in increasing the combat readiness and in strenghtening of the moral-political unity of this service arm. It was said, however, that with the use of science and research even better results could be achieved. "Participating in the discussion, Lazar Mojsov said, among other things, that the conference showed that the work of communists in the air force and the antiaircraft defense was very intensive in the past period, that communists constantly worked on their tasks and on the tasks of the entire society. We would like to have such work throughout the LCY. He congratulated communists of the air force and the antiaircraft defense on the results achieved and on the combat development and strengthening of their ranks. He then spoke about the current situation in our country and in the world."

"The election conference elected a new 37-member committee, the statutory commission of 11 members and the control commission of 5 members. Mirko Mileusnic was elected new president of the committee of the LCY organization in the air force and the antiaircraft defense."

In the same issue on page eight, NARODNA ARMIJA carries a 1,000-word report by Milan Mihajlovic on the seventh election conference of the LCY organization in the Nis military district. Mihajlovic says that the conference discussed the activity of the conference of the Nis military district. It noted that on average 80 percent of all officers -- in some units even 100 percent of all officers -- are members of the League of Communists, while among the conscripts this number is between 10 and 25 percent. Mihajlovic concludes his report by saying that the election conference elected a 35-member committee and elected Mile Ruzinovski as president of the committee and Miroslav Bakrac as secretary of the committee Presidium.

SIX INDICTED IN PEC FOR ATTACKS ON SERBS

AU141823 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Apr 82 p 5

[Text] Pec, 8 Apr -- In recent days, the Pec district prosecutor filed an indictment against six bullies who physically attacked innocent citizens of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities toward the end of last year. As announced today by Selman Ukaj, district public prosecutor in Pec, at about 1830 on 9 December 1981, Redzo Ljajic (age 19), Agim Eljsani (age 19) and Ismet Budjovi (age 19), all students at the Pec 11th May secondary school, ambushed and attacked with iron rods Slobodan Vujinovic, deputy director of the Pec secondary school, near his home and inflicted on him serious physical injuries for which he was subsequently treated in the surgical ward of the Pec hospital for a long time.

On the same night, another group of bullies attacked Drago Cubranovic, driver of the Metohija-Tourist organization, and automobile mechanic Zivko Knezevic. Members of this group were Isuf Abazi (age 21), unemployed worker from Pec, Djevdet Ljajic (age 21), worker of the Izgradnja construction work organization, and Istref Sabani (age 21), unemployed worker from Pec. Coming from the direction of the Karagac Hotel on that critical night, they encountered, near the No 3 health station, a Metohija-Tourist minibus driven by Drago Cubranovic who was accompanied by Zivko Knezevic and Serif Cen. They first banged on the vehicle with their hands to provoke the driver. The driver, however, continued to drive toward the city center. They ran after the minibus and when Cubranovic stopped his vehicle near the Rad movie theater to see whether any material damage had been caused, the bullies caught up with him. When Cubranovic asked them why they were banging on the vehicle, they immediately attacked him physically and inflicted on him serious injuries for which he was also treated at the Pec hospital for a long time. His fellow passenger Knezevic suffered somewhat lighter injuries.

According to Selman Ukaj, the perpetrators of these hooligan attacks have committed the crime of provoking national hatred, discord and intolerance under Article No 134, Paragraph No 3 and with reference to Paragraph No 1 of the SFRY Criminal Code.

The attacks provoked extensive reaction and alarm among the people of this region. According to the findings of the investigation, the indicted persons have admitted the acts with which they are charged but they point out in their defense that they did not commit these acts out of any national motives, something which will be determined during the regular proceedings.

Thanks to the persistent efforts by the security, investigative and prosecution organs, the bullies were found within a relatively short time and handed over to the appropriate organs for criminal proceedings.

PEC BODY ON SERB EMIGRATION DATA, CAUSES

AU142112 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Apr 82 p 5

[R. Milacic report]

[Summary] Pec, 9 Apr -- "According to the report by the commission for investigating the causes of emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Pec commune, which has been unanimously adopted by delegates of all three chambers of the communal assembly, in the last 10 years, 3,642 members of the Serbian and 3,157 members of the Montenegrin nationality have emigrated from this commune. The pertinent data for 1981 are not available but, following the counterrevolution in Kosovo, the emigration of members of these two nationalities became even more pronounced."

The largest number of families, 123 in all, emigrated from Pec's first local community and 60 families emigrated from the Vitomirica village area. The commission reports that 745 workers of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality have terminated their employment in the commune's organizations of associated labor and found employment in other parts of the country. In this connection it is also reported that 509 workers of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality, including a large number of engineers, economists, lawyers, technicans and highly skilled workers, terminated their employment in the Pec agricultural and industrial combine. At the same time, 104 workers, including several physicians, left the Pec medical center.

According to the commission's findings, a quest for better living conditions, better schooling for their children, better employment and other improvements was the main reason for the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins. "However, some emigration has taken place also as a result of certain pressures from the Albanian nationalists and irredentists. This is confirmed among other things by the fact that, in the last few years, several citizens of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities have been beaten up in a very insolent and rough manner. Several cases of rape, burning of property, disturbing of families by knocking on windows, injuries and the like have also been recorded."

SIX PRIZREN YOUTHS INDICTED FOR ILLEGAL GROUPING

AU141825 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Apr 82 p 5

[Text] Prizren, 8 Apr -- The Prizren District Public Prosecution Office has indicted six members of an illegal hostile group called "The Communist Committee of Suva Reka." The six indicted persons are juveniles Dj. R. and A.S. from Savrovo, S.Z. and A.Z. from Vukos and F.K. and A.K. from Vranic, all in Suva Reka Commune. According to the indictment, in June 1981, the oldest of the juveniles, Dj.R., formed the illegal group called "The Communist Committee of Suva Reka" of which all the accused juveniles were members.

The group was formed for the purpose of undermining our sociopolitical system and destroying the brotherhood and unity of peoples and nationalities.

PRIZREN TU MEETING NOTES HOSTILE ACTIVITIES

AU141818 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Apr 82 p 5

[J.M. report]

[Text] Prizren, 9 Apr -- The election conference of the Trade Union Federation of Prizren today summed up and assessed the results of the past 4 years and set the tasks for the future. In the opening speech by Jusuf Gorani, outgoing president of the Trade Union Federation of Prizren, and in the discussion, it was stressed that the workers class of the commune during and after the counterrevolution in Kosovo, in its struggle for political and economic stabilization, has displayed a high class consciousness and confirmed its devotion to Tito's revolutionary work and the socialist development of Yugoslavia as an equal community of peoples and nationalities.

Despite many positive results, there have been many omissions and shortcomings which to a great extent contributed to hostile activities. The escalation of nationalism was particularly evinced in some secondary schools and cultural institutions. However, assessments about the nationalist and irredentist activities of the enemy were rather superficial and were not made on time, so that the consequences were worse.

Djemal Djibo was elected new president of the Trade Union Federation of Prizren.

LEADERS SEND BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO KIM IL-SONG

Dragosavac Message

LD141142 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1118 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Apr (TANJUG) -- President of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Dr Dusan Dragosavac has sent General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Kim Il-song a telegram of cordial congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of Kim Il-song's 70th birthday.

The telegram stresses that the people and the working class of the DPR Korea, led by the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kim Il-song, have achieved significant results and that the LCY will continue supporting the efforts of the Workers' Party of Korea for the realisation of the just aspiration of the Korean people (?for peaceful) reunification of the country. The telegram underlines that the development of Yugoslav-Korean relations is in the permanent interest of the peoples of Yugoslavia and the DPR of Korea and equitable international cooperation, peace, social advancement and socialism in the world, as well as in the interest of the strengthening of the movement and policy of nonalignment.

Kraigher Greetings

LD141756 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1644 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Apr (TANJUG) -- Presidency of Yugoslavia President Sergej Kraigher has, on behalf of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, sent to President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Kim Il-song a telegram of cordial felicitations and best wishes on his 70th birthday.

The results achieved in socialist development by the people and the working class of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, headed by President Kim Il-song, and their efforts for the preservation of peace and a consistent implementation of the policy of non-alignment have ensured for the country great prestige in the world, the telegram states.

The telegram stresses Yugoslavia's support to Kim Il-song's efforts for a peaceful and democratic unification of the Korean people and expresses the conviction that further all-round cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will contribute to equality [word indistinct] (?based) international cooperation and the attainment of the objectives of the policy of non-alignment to which both countries are committed.